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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 26— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,822
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,089
3rd May.	Delta ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Delta ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan. ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA † ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Jan. ..	KIDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th Feb. ..	OBRA* ..	5,462
10th ,, ..	ULA* ..	5,310
20th ,, ..	JEYPORE* ..	5,318
21st ,, ..	SICILIA X ..	6,813
22nd ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
29th ,, ..	LAHORE,* ..	5252
18th March ..	SOUDAN† ..	6,696
24th April ..	SICILIA † ..	6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
31st January	BANDRA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9-30 A.M.
1st February	VARELA ..	Basreh via K'chi 9-30 A.M.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
4th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
6th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay,
P.O. Box 122.

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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	16th Jan	31 Jan.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	7757	14th Feb	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 29,25,630
Reserve Fund Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B. A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Narottam Morarji Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,12,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager
Horsby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,409

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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J. C. BOSE,
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BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
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Policies in force ..... About 2 crores

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(2) Female lives insured.
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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

RE: INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COPY HOLDER, must be an undergraduate. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS in all parts of India, Burma for securing advertisements on commission. Apply at once to Post Box No. 594 Calcutta.
A R9452

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for one hour in evening, one knowing typewriting with previous experience preferred. Apply Box No. 10022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9607

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Dharampur State Dispensary. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. Experienced and qualified men only should apply to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 18744

WANTED—Qualified TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, throughout the British India, to sell our fancy leather money Purses, Belts, Hosiery, Electrical goods and British Cigarettes. Starting pay and allowance Rs. 82/- to 132/- with interclass ticket. Cash security Rs. 250/- is essential in any case. Apply up to 15th February with testimonials, enclosing two annas stamps to Q. S. SHERKHAN & CO., Managing Agents, Delhi. Tele.:—"QUTABSHAHI".
A 18715

WANTED—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and AGENTS, (Shopkeepers specially preferred), all round India, Burma and Ceylon to sell the Cheapest, Magic, highly spoken of and well known products, prepared on complete Ayurvedic Principles by Shree Ghanshyam Pharmacy, Ltd., Baroda on Rs. 80, 160, 250 with most liberal Travelling Allowances etc. and Commission terms. Apply sharp for terms etc. with one anna stamp to:—SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY LTD. Baroda, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R9551

WANTED—A party of one Head SURVEYOR and three MEASURERS to do the work of measuring lands for a period of about six months in the village of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons wishing to be employed on the work should send in their applications, with testimonials to the undersigned giving the following details :—Age, Qualifications, Nature of previous experience in work of this kind, pay expected.—G. R. KALYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State., Mudhol 21st, Jan. 1924.
A C18711

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways. Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL. HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination. Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MALHANI, C/o. Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay. 3.
A R9577

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SPARE TIME DUTY by a High Class Young Indian, preferably from 6-30 to 9 p.m., expert in Book-keeping, Income-tax, Correspondence and General Office Routine. Can work as a Secretary. Please write to Box No. 10021, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9606

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TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at Juvem. Apply to Box No. 10018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 18753

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOMS, Hornby House, No. 265/69 Hornby Road, S.R. SUBEDAR.
C R9602

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO LET—At Byculla, Large Sheds for Godowns, Garages and Factories at moderate rents. Please apply Box No. 10019 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9598

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Electric Light and Fans installed. Cheap rent and best locality. Apply: First Floor, York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R9604

TO BE LET at New Gamdevi, a big flat of a bungalow of 10 rooms, kitchen, godown, servants' quarters, baths, etc. decent quiet locality, just suitable for a big family, Hostel or Chummery. Apply Box No. 10016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9593

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see 1 to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make. Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R9398

FOR SALE—One DODGE LANDAULETTE CAR, in perfect running order. Very suitable for family use, or for Khoja or Borah gentleman. Price reasonable. See ANANTRAM RADHAKISAN, Dwarkadas Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R9597

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1893.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, (Colombo Centre), and Banking, Accountancy, and Commerce Diploma Examinations, (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9586

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EARN Rs. 330, and 52, a day—We guarantee your earning with anna stamp ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, P.B. 418.
T R9601

TURKISH BATH—Health resort, Hand and Vibratory Massage— Violet Ray treatment, attended by Qualified Nurse, 303, Hornby Road, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
T R9600

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes, at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 549 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 297. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

PLEASE NOTE MADON'S HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT now removed to 233 Hornby Road, Sethna House, opp. Navsari Building.
T 9608

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

BEG to announce that on and after 4th February, 1924, their address in Bombay will be BALLARD ROAD, (opposite Ballard Pier).
C18740

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18419

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 600 tons of Foundry Coke during the year 1924-25 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, M. B., Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18731

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the following are invited and will be received by the AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES at his Office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the dates noted against each.

1. Tender for Baskets of Bamboo and Cane and split cane for rattaning returnable on 18th February 1924.
2. Tender for Hose leather, Hides and Bags leather returnable on 18th February 1924.
3. Tender for Handles Bamboo, Handles for Powrahs, Beaters, Files and Hammers, etc., returnable on 22nd February, 1924.
4. Tender for Globes and Chimneys of sizes returnable on 22nd February 1924.

Tender forms with the specifications can be had from the above mentioned on payment of Rs. 2 for each separate tender.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.
C18751

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of cement concrete roads at (1) Kika Street, (2) Wari Bunder Road, (3) Dongri Street, (4) Musjid Bunder Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 11th day of February 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18750

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, Esq., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 965 of 1915 has sold the undermentioned property through Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers at an auction sale held on the 22nd day of January, 1924, pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated the 19th day of January, 1921 to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent and together with messuage or tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2696, New No. 9703, New Survey No. 4431, and Cadastral Survey No. 4253 Bhuleshwar Division (but in the City Survey Register the area is mentioned to be 122 square yards) assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6917 Street Nos. 172 and 174 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North and South by the property of Maho medally Dawoodbhoy.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1924.
AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18749

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

GYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs

v/s.

VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and Others. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent Judge's Order, dated the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 40½ square yrads appear to be sanadi land and the rest appears to be of the quit and ground Rent tenure and assessed by the Collector Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. nil New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the Public Street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18665

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of BABOOLAL KARSONDAS GAJIWALLA, widower, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, residing at Sindhi Gully Nallbazar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) GAMANLAL GANGADAS, (2) GANGADAS GOCULDAS and (3) BAI KAMLA, widow of Atmaram Gangadas, all of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitants, residing at Bandra, Bhuleshwar and Nalbazar respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Baboolal Karsondas Gajiwalla ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

23rd day of January 1924.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18754

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between Messrs. TYABALLY KADARBHAI, MAHASOOKH HIMATRAM and the firm of Chhaganlal Ranchhodbhai carrying on business as Paper Merchants at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort has been DISSOLVED as from 9th November 1923, and that from and after the said date the business of Mahasookh Chandulal & Co. has been taken over and is being carried on by our clients Messrs. Tyabally Kadarbhai and Mahasookh Himatram alone.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1924.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Tyabally Kadarbhai and Mahasookh Himatram.
C18756

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Floating Workshop, Ltd., (in liquidation) the following properties will be put up for sale by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., to-day WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mallet Bunder on the premises.

LOT NO. I.—A first class workshop known as the Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd., admirably fitted out for repairs of ships and barges and also general Engineering works, situated at Mallet Road, Wadi Bunder on leasehold ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay measuring—937—square yards. The said Workshop is equipped with machinery in first class order and conditions. The whole of it will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot subject to a reserved price which if not reached, each piece of machinery will be offered for sale in separate lots and the shed will be sold separately.

LOT NO. II.—1 Two ton "Republic" Motor Lorry in first class condition.—1 Burliet Motor Car.—1 Cleveland Motor Cycle.

LOT NO. III.—Steam Launch "Sibi" of 10. 87/100 Tonnage Length 47 feet, breadth 12 feet, Depth 4 feet, fitted with compound Engine inverted marine type, condensing, cylinders 6, 5/8 and 12, 8/16, speed 6 knots in first class condition with complete fittings and Tools.

LOT NO. IV.—Steam Launch "Heather Belle" 5, 34/100 Tonnage, length 39 feet 6 inches, Breadth 5 feet 6 inches, depth 4 feet 6 inches, fitted with compound Engine, inverted Marine type, cylinders 6" and 12" with condensing keel, speed 12 knots in first class working order with complete fittings and tools.

LOT NO. V.—Motor Launch "Sharada" of 4.5 tonnage fitted with Engine of 30 H.P., length 30 feet, breadth 6 feet and depth, 3 feet completely fitted with tools and fittings in first class working order, speed 12.5 knots.

LOT NO. 6.—One set of Board of Trade pattern safety Valves 2½ diameter which will be sold by the Liquidator pursuant to the decree of the High Court in suit No. 4313 of 1923 dated 4 of December 1923.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the liquidator or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GUM MASTIC ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

15 cases Gum Mastic (slightly damaged by water).

By order of the Office concerned.

2 Multigraph Machines, one being "The Gammeter Printer No. 36" complete and the other "Compo Type No. 10"—complete.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 Pair Pegoo Pony in harness.

1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction To-day Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of Messrs. Karanjia Ld., next to Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned entire office furniture etc., of the Imperial Cotton Co. Ld. comprising cupboards, file cabinets, writing tables, chairs, copying press, sealee, counters, shelves, ceiling and table fans, benches, Godrej and other makers safes, clock, Remington and Corona typewriters, sample boxes and other office furniture.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PHENOMOBILE MOTOR CAR.

TO-DAY, Wednesday, the 30th day of Jan., 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street Fort by order of the owner.

1 Phenomobile Motor Car 4 seater 12 H. P. 4 cylinders, dark green colours of 3 wheels with accessories, complete in running order; Bombay No. 6929.

The above Motor Car is lying in the garage of Jaffer Mohomed Mistri at Baboola Tank and is open for inspection.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEWJI CANJI AND OTHER MAKERS, RICH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of Ruby Mansions Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road very valuable household furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other makers comprising extension dining tables, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refregerator ice chest, rich English China dinner service, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered Chesterfield suite of sofa and easy chairs, occasional teapoys, upright cottage piano by Reisinger, practically new, silver tone Cabinet real Turkish drawing and bedroom large carpets, silver glass door Cabinets, fancy door curtains, double bed with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, Sectional Book case and writing table combined, etc., etc.

The property of C. D. Silas, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ld., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Carpenters' tools of sorts, Lanters, Measures glass, salt cellars, tumblers, cups tea and coffee, Inhalers, Balances springs, Stoves portable, Machines ice. Tables iron trestles, Padlocks, Forks carving, kettles camp knives, Dinner set, Iron cast scrup Tin old; etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from The Ordnance officer I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 11th February, 1924, 10-30 a.m. Sharpat Ordnance Depot (Arsenal near Kalla Killa). Terms strictly cash and goods to be removed at once.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th January 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 225 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 150 Tons selected first class teak squares thin and thick from fresh stock, just landed from Moulmein, sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R and Co.

About 75 Tons selected first class Teak squares thin and thick, above 15 feet and above 8 feet, Mark AB/M Fancar.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PUMPS, DYNAMO, ENGINES, FANS, SCRAP IRON, FILES, CORDAGE, BRASS COPPER, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 4th February 1924 and the days following the undermentioned unserviceable Stores at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—
Pumps, Dynamo, Engines, Fans, Cordage, hoses, scrap iron, files, brass, copper etc., etc.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. is required at the time of sale in Cash and delivery within 15 days.

CRAWFORD AND CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4683.

Auction sale of valuable and unclaimed Booked and unbooked articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 2nd February, 1924, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—
A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1924.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed from Robert Catalogue solid teak and blackwood carved and plain household and office furniture steel safe, fitted with Chubb's lock gramophone with records pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Raval Building, opp. N. Powel and Co., Lamington Road.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table chairs, Robert pattern sideboard with carved railing dumbwaiter large drawing room sofa and corner Cabinets large and small Roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets with sofa, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, gramophone fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden beds, steel safe wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
Property is on view and catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
PLUNDER
The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T FLIRT
featuring
DIPPY DOO-DADS
The cleverest monkey on the screen.
IN AND OUT
with
MONTY BANKS
A two-reel Comedy.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
THE KING OF SERIAL STARS
THE IDOL OF MILLIONS
EDDIE
POLO
IN
HIS OWN SERIAL TREMENDOUS
CAP'N KIDD
COMMENCING THIS WEEK
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
4 Shows daily—5-15—7—8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices including Tax—
Rs. 2—1-8—1, As. 8,-4,-3.

Yashwant Natak Mandali
The Company will leave Bombay after staging the following performances:
Wednesday 30-1-24, at 9-30 p.m.
Sharada
Saturday 2-2-24, at 9-30 p.m.
Manapman
Sunday 3-2-24, at 3-30 noon
Soubhadra
Manager K. S. Hardikar
Director Shankar Rao Sernaik

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK!
ANOTHER SUPER-GRAND WEST-END CLASSIC!
A COMPLETE PICTURE OF LOVE AND LIFE!
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
Starring no less than six internationally famous stars.
DOROTHY DALTON
MILDRED HARRIS
CONRAD NIGEL
THEODORE KOSLOFF
JOHN DAVIDSON
JULIA FAYE
A Magnificent Screen Version of Cupid's Escapades. "Love is blind"—and blind men can love! See it literally in this wonderful Drama.
The Story of the Strangest Masquerade that ever a Woman dared.
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Paramount Picture in 9 reels.
Note:—As this a lengthy picture *no* side Comic Film will be screened. The patrons are consequently requested to be in their seats early.
TO-NIGHT—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction
Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!
Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar
WILL GIVE
Under the auspices of
THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.
(Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
GRAND CONCERT
OF
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
PYARA SAHEB
IN
AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE
On 31st Thursday 1924

Grand Gala Programme
WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.
From Saturday 26th January 1924.
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS Matinee at 5 p.m. Evening at 9-30 p. m. SHOWS TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Every Turn a sensational and Wonderful Novelty never seen before.
STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY,
ELMA THE MIGHTY
THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME
EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST
Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car to be driven over her body with full 4 Passengers' load
Do not fail to witness this latest
WONDER OF THE WORLD
In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.
The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame-
MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

Excelsior Theatre.
Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Starring MISS LEE PARRY.
Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.
Empire Theatre.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"EVERYWOMAN"
Featuring VIOLET HEMING.
Empress Theatre.
daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"THE NUT"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Four popular and favourite stars
IN
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES
1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd " COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd " ISLAND OF DREAD.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.

S S Sado Maru, Niren, Kobe.
S S Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta.
S S Chinkoa, Johnson, Moulmein.
S S Jeypore, Townshend, London.
S S Morvada, Mills, London.
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Kohinoor, Perry, Calcutta.
S S Benerway, Jones Calcutta.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Calcutta.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ryokai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, 3632 tons, Captain J Niren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sikh:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Sikh, 3288 tons, Captain W Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3295 tons, Captain F Johnson arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Jeypore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Jeypore, 3209 tons, Captain W Townshend, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1905 tons, Captain Samuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5103 tons, Captain T L. Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

shed.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Circassia 4527, Lpool 12/2, Graham & Co.
5 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
5 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 31/1, N Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Masmobra 5131 30/1, M M & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk 2/2 T M & Co.
16 Reubens 2576 Genoa, N F Graham & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana, N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
1 Chenkoa 3295 N. F., N F. M M & Co.
2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Ridderkerk, 3474, Colombo 29/1, E D Sassoon and Co.
8 V. Cada 2759 Genoa, 4/2 M Italiana.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Borghild 2158, Cal, N F, S S N Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F. M M & Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S S Delta for London:—16 bundles lamb skin, H A M Shawal; 12 bundles fox skin, H A M Shawal; 1 bale cow hides, A Baker and Co., 2 bales sheep skin, A Baker and Co., 1 cwt Indian condiments, Framji Navroji; 500 cwt myrobollams, B Damjee; 3 bales Persian lamb skin, Thos Cook and Sons; 14 bales cotton cuttings, S Gordhand and Sons; 43 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 33 bundles sheep skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 5 bales sheep and goats skin, H Rajmohamed Rahaman; 10 bales cow hide, Peermahomed Hassan 3 bales goats skin, A A Dadabhoy; 26 bales goats skin, R Alimohamed; 14 bales cow hides, R Alimohamed; 4 bundles fox skin, F Hajeeoff; 124 empty iron drums, The Tata Iron and Steel Co.

S S Mashobra for London—25 cases bricks Hollinghurst; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Mashobra for Constantinople:—4 bundles cotton and woolen carpets, M H S Lari, 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets R Ashaoff.

S S Delemoor for Dunkirk:—31 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Delemoor for Hull:—4500 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon; 4002 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon, 20000 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Peave for Barcelona:—925 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 6169 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 2130 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 109 bales raw cotton, R D Tata, 1300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 350 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas; 55 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey; 800 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 1150 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 125 cwt gum alibanum, G Yacoobilly; 35 bales raw cotton, Vurdhawan Bros.; 275 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice—440 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 275 bales raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Pilsna for Constantinople—25 cwt. mendhi powder, A El Ejel; 4 cwt chimad, A El. Ejel.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—360 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 350 bales raw cotton, R D Tata; 551 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 100 bales raw cotton J A Begbie, 200 bales wool F F. F F Campbells; 100 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal; 1 bale woollen rugs, Cox's Shipping Agency; 999 cwt myrobollams, G Manjee.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—50 cwt myrobollam, C Jivanlal; 2 packages woollen rugs, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Circasia for Ghent:—450 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—500 white peas, E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt caster seed, Rally Bros. 6000 cwt. teel seed, Rally Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros. 5 bales silk, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Reubens for Genoa:—156 bales raw coton Rally Bros.; t 110 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Treloski for Trieste—825 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 840 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 2 bales cotton fly, Couts and Co., 285 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Treloski for Marseilles—2½ cwt wet dates, M B A Latiff.

S S Valintino Coda for Genoa:—375 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 7 bales silk waste, B Rossi and Co. 110 bales raw cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Valentino Coda for Naples.—110 bales raw cotton, A Durst; 220 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey; 110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton and Co.

S S Tregarthen for Antwerp:—20 bales hemp D M Doongajee; 165 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 220 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.; 390 cwt linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

S S Treganthen for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tregarthen for Constantinople:—6 bales cotton drill, I Lavid and Co.

S S Tregarthen for Ghent—110 bales raw cotton, A Durst and Co., 110 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Solhang for Antwerp:—1160 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Vechtdijk for New York:—1000 cwt. caster seed, Volkart Bros.; 4001 cwt myrobollams B D Damjee and Co., 148 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Heggron for New York:—4000 cwt caster seed, Volkart Bros.; 745 bales cotton waste Birla Bros. 451 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Chemistan for Dunkirk:—62 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 110 bales raw cotton, Luis Dreyfus; 166 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi—700 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe.—300 bales raw cotton, R D Tata; 400 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat; 800 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales raw coton, G K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton, R D Tata.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

S S Obra for Osaka:—460 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Obra for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton, Shamjee Mal.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai—1600 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—350 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin; 400 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S S Plassy from London. Agents M M & Co.—40 cases ivory, 40 bales blankets, 138 cases Emulsion, 62 cases caster oil, 11 cases bolts and nuts, 70 cases medicine, 68 cases syrup, 56 cases cigarettes, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 28 packages Tubes, 12 cases sance 79 cases vinegar, 298 cases provisions, 37 bales old clothing, 20 cases spirits, 75 cases Gin, 350 bales old newspapers, 350 cask cement, 101 barrels grapes, 120 bundles axle arms, 270 cases wine, 916 cases brandy, 108 cases O. Stores, 59 cases Biscuits, 35 cases Soap, 110 cases wincarnes wine, 45 drum cable, 100 drums ships camposition, 160 rolls wire netting, 150 springs, 480 cases whiting 26 bales paper, 18 bundles pulp boards, 96 packages earthenware, 30 cases mineral waters, 29 cases sherry; 210 cases whisky, 72 Ingats antifriction metal, 24 boxes Bar Gold, 8 boxes Gold Coins, 101 bars Silver 1 box Specie, 4 cases Specie.

From Middlesbro:—1000 bundles Steel Sheets 1147 bundles Steel plates, 672 pieces Rails, 3035 boxes fish plates, 579 pieces-packages Bridgework, 1165 bundles hoops, 34 drums Paint, 76 Steel flats, 40 kegs hydro sulphide of soda.

From Marseilles:—20 cases chemicals, 40 case mineral waters 95 cases wine, 31 cases Vermouth, 36 cases saffron; 500 cases brandy, 41 kegs Brandy, 35 cases Lametta, 10 cases Olive Oil 10 cases caster oil.

From Aden—21 bags gum, 273 packages gum, 25 cases ghee, 17 bags Garlic.

S S Varela from Basra. Agent B I S N.—7 bundles pecie, 3 boxes specie, 12009 baskets wet dates, 88 bags dry dates, 22 bags pomegranets, 60 bags old brass, 26 bales S Skins, 90 bales S Skins, 1500 bales wheat.

From Karachi.—500 bales cotton, 84 bags potatoes, 35 crates pamegranets.

S S Zavani from Basra. Agents H S Shustary—70 parcels specie.

S S Mour from Bankok. Agents F F Campbells:—74412 pieces Teak scantling, 2979 bundles Teak Scantling, 276 pieces Teak Squares, 662 pieces Teak planks, 1293 bundles young battens, 49 piece yong square, 6 boxes said to contain Rs. 19,998.

S S Qrara from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.—21563 bags Rice, 299 bales cottons, 35 bundles old zinc, 80 pieces black tin, 200 bags white beans, 61 pieces teak squres.

From Tuticorin—29 bags cardamoms, 70 bales cottons, 100 cases Tea.

From Alleppy:—487 bags turmeric, 60 bags ginger, 108 bundles P boards.

From Cochin—299 cases cocogem, 44 H/c, Tea 60 bag ginger, 30 bags turmeric.

From Calicut:—10000 bricks, 152 bags copra, 173 bales cotton, 267 bags cocoanuts, 2431 jottas coir rope, 81 jottes coir yarn.

From Badajara:—1747 bags copra, 67 jottas copra.

S S Aquilia from Genoa. Agents M Italiana, 1023 slabs marbles, 200 pieces mrables, 33 crates asbestos cement sheets 245 cases cotton goods, 40 cases Indigo, 22 bales yarn, 20 cases yarn, 29 pack tyres, 20 cases condenced milk, 50 cases artificial silk yarn, 42 cases buttons, 19 cases combs, 152 cases Electric Fans, 4000 pieces marble tiles, 5550 pieces tiles, 130 casks tiles, 620 packages vermicelle, 50 cases wine, 100 cases curtains, 88 cases colours, 16 casks colours.

From Marseiles:—3335 bags almonds, 75 cases rubber 100 kegs lead ore, 800 crates flooring tiles 250 bundles flooring tiles.

From Naples:—2250 baskets Garlic, 1245 bags Garlic, 200 baskets Potatoes.

From Catania:—1100 bags sulphur.

From Tighorn:—630 bags almonds, 172 cases brass ware, 48 cases copper wire, 540 slabs marble, 5330 pieces tiles, 50 cases packing circles, 75 cases German silverware.

From Aden:—745 bags gum issense 20 bags Garlic, 14 bundles hides, 1 box specie, 59 bags mooni, 259 packages moong.

S S Branksom Hall from Liverpool. Agents K Nixon and Co.—59 bales wool, 17 cases cotton yarn, 3250 bags soda ash, 400 bags bicarbonate of soda, 87 casks Tiles, 53 crates Tiles, 40 drums caustic soda, 1450 boxes soap, 34 cases hams and bacon 75 pulleys, 125 bundles yellow metal sheets 55 cases bolts and nuts, 125 bundles yellow metal squares, 5700 squares, 5700 bundles Galvd. can. sheets, 1750 boxes Tin plates, 789 kegs Paint, 49 cases colour, 330 fire bricks, 375 bundles galvd plain sheets 125 bundles copper wire, 200 bundles cycle rypes 1011 bundles M S Rods, 102 bales paper, 20 Drums lubg. oil, 373 bundles hoops, 42 cases cigarettes, 63 casks pitch, 400 coils wire, 489 tyres.

From Manchester—250 cases cottons, 61 bales cottons, 31 bales cotton yarn, 138 cases cotton yarn, 25 casks lamb black, 157 bales newspaper, 60 cases cotton goods, 7 bales cotton goods, 672 bundles galvd. can. sheets 3748 bundles hoops, 20 trasses paper.

From Port Said:—1550 bags almonds, 100 barrels grapes, 71 casks sulphate of alumina, 161 bundles roots dry, 190 bags roots dry, 52 cases mineral, 85 cases table and caster oil, 100 cases Balim.

S S Morea from London. Agents M M and Co.—1596 bars silver, 10 boxes gold coins, 29 bars gold, 1 box sovereign.

From Aden—3 boxes specie.

From Port Said:—1 case Gold.

S S Badarpoor from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—1338105 I Gallon kerosine oil, 761 cases gallons kerosine oil, 1253 casks lubricating oil 5780 cases andles, 1018 paraffin wax, 150 cases Parafin wax, 162 pieces Pig Lead.

S S Esalie from Tarahan. Agent W and A Graham and Co.:—5698.94 tons liquid fuel in bulk, 93 drums lubricating oil.

S S Treganten from Delagoa Bay. Agents M M and Co.—7161 tons coal.

S S Jessrie from Durban. Agents—T M & Co.—6518 12/20 tons coal.

S S Howrra from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.—7630 tons Bengal coal.

Mr. L. M. Crump, the Political Agent in Bhopal will succeed Mr. W. F. Jardine, Resident at Gwalior, who is proceeding on leave in middle of February next preparatory to retirement.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 630
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 700
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 690
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 142
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.26
London—Paris Frcs. 92.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 103.00
London—Rome Liras 97.50
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—Steady market.

London, Jan. 28.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/5 1/4 Quiet.
Bar Gold	.. .. ..	£ 4-17-4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	33 9/16 Quiet.

London, Jan. 28.

Rentes 3 per cent.	.. ..	54 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London	..	..
Bar Silver Spot	.. .. ..	33 9/16
" " 2 months hence	..	33 1/ 4
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bought-Quiet		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.		
Interest day to day loans	..	2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 29.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/32
Frs. Demand	630
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	92.20
" " " Germany	17,800,000,000,000
" " " Italy	97.57
Stockholm	16.30
Christiania	31.48
Amsterdam	11.43
Switzerland	24.60
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	..
Athens	..
	London, Jan. 28.
Demand Bills	425.25

The Bombay Mails of 12th snstant have been delivered here to-day.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 28.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/
" " " " 6 " ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Jan. 28.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 87 1/2 + 1/
Victory Bonds 4% ..	" 91 1/4 + 1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	" 100 3/16 + 7/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 7/8 + 3/3
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	" 44 1/2 + 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	" 64 3/4 + 1/2
Govt. Securities 3% ..	" 56 3/4 + 1/2

London, Jan. 28.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	" 114—

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Sovereign ready, Rs. 16/3
forward Rs. 16/4/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/11/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/11/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/11/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/5

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 97-4
Silver ready, d. 33-9
Silver forward d 33-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Weak, India buying for immediate shipment, America sold, China doing nothing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Ready :—25—12—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—12—6	..	..	25—12—0
Fagan	....	..	..	....

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 29.

Ready 79—15—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	80—3—0	Same		80—4—0
Fagan	80—4—0	Same		80—5—0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—0—0
Fagan 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quite

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83/4
5 per cent War Loan 91/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 96/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1924 102/6
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/—
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73/—
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101/—
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/-

SHARES.

Market closed firm and there was a good rise in Shapurji Mill shares. The following the the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330xd, India 77, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425 Apollo 23/12. Bv-Cotton 585, Bv-Dyeing 697/8. Century 351/4. Cent-India 481, Colaba Land 183/12, Coorla 142/-8xd, Crescent 221/4xd, Dawn 570, Edw. Sassoon 215, Elphistone 45, Fazulbhoy 767/8xd, Finlay 630 F. Petit 1175, Globe 67/8 Gokak 113/12, Ind-Bleaching 185 Ind-Malwa 402/8, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 250n, Kohinoor 1275, Luxmi Cotton 5000 Madhavrao Scd. 55, Madhowji 237/8, Mathuradas 335, M. Petit 3035 Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 550, New City 270, Pabasi 345, Pearls 513/12xd, Phoenix 425, Shapurji 230, Simplex 312/8-xd, Standard 1500, Swan 765 Swadeshi 477/8, Tata Mill 305 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 212/8, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N.I. 60n Bt-Burma Pet 5/6, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd 210n, New India 12 Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 26/8, Tata Iron Defd. 95, Tata Hydro 650xd, and Scindia Steam 6/15.

London, Jan. 28.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong	" 129—
National	" 42 1/2
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

To-day Reuter reported 9 points lower in New York futures and 25 to 27 points lower in Liverpool.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th Instant as under:—"Think that prominent spot interest working gradually to get control of local stock. Short interest large likely to be forced to cover."

Although a small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 595 i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari shroffs were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 593. Around this level some Offices and one Japan House were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 600. From this level the market again gave way to Rs. 596½ on selling by the same Japan House, but soon after recovered to Rs. 601½ on Bull operators and Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 602 and improved to Rs. 606½ on buying by Commission Houses, and finally closed firm at Rs. 604½. Marwari shroffs being sellers at the close.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 564 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 573 on buying by Bull operators, Offices and a Japanese House, and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 572. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 568 and jumped to Rs. 575 on Offices, shroffs and Commission Houses buying again to give way to Rs. 571 owing to some scattered selling, and closed at Rs. 575. F.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 510/12.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	604 1/2
" Bengal	..March ..	513
Fine Oomra.	..March ..	576
" "	..May ..	579

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	560	550 535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	600	590 575
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	630	620 605
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	615	605 590
M. C. Mathia	595	585 570
M. G. Khandesh	595	585 570

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 99.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	602
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	..
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	512
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	574
Fine Oomra ..	..May. ..	575

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 29th January says:—

New York Market 28th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.21	Mar.	33.06—15	33.12	—09
33.47	May.	33.34—13	33.43	—04
32.22	Jul.		32.16	—06
27.85	Oct.		27.95	+10
	Dec.		27.94	

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.20, lowest 32.80, range .40 points. Idle featureless market.

Liverpool Market 28th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
19.36	Jan.	19.46—10		19.30	—26
19.61	Mar.	19.50—11	19.53—08	19.36	—25
19.54	May.			19.28	—26
19.03	Jul.			18.76	—27
16.48	Oct.	16.36—12		16.26	—22
22.59	Egyptian Jan,			22.36	—23
21.20	" Nov.			21.00	—20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small featureless market. (2) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000. (3) American cross rate 425½. March highest 19.53, lowest 19.27, range .26 points. (4) Small market. Market is disappointed by action New York. Fair trade fixing call sales. Manchester reports read better.

Alexandria Market 28th January 1924.

Previous close 43.95, Delivery March. Opening 44.00.

Liverpool Jan, 28.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Jan. ..	19.30—26
M. U. G. O. C.	Mar. ..	19.36—25
	May ..	19.28—26
	July ..	18.76—27

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		4,000 Bales.
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.		100 "
" " Sales of East Indian..		250 "
" " Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Quiet ..		19.66
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.35
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	33.02
(As known in Liverpool)	May. ..	33.32
	Juiy ..	32.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	mar. ..	32.98
" " " "	may. ..	32.71

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.46—10
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.52—09
April	—
May	19.46—08
June	—
July	18.92—11
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.37—11
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March..	22.55
May	22.70
Nov.	21.20

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.47+17
Feb.	..
Mar.	19 55+19
April	..
May	19.47+19
June	..
July	18.94+18
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
December	..
January	..
Egyptians March..	22.60
May	22.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan, 28.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.30
February	19.30
March	19.36
April	19.30
May	19.28
June	19.09
July	18.76
August	18.00
September	16.98
October	16.26
November	15.93
December	15.83
January	15.74

Tone—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good ..	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Months.	To-day's Prices
January	22.36
February	22.42
March	22.47
April	22.53
May	22.58
June	22.61
July	22.63
August	22.40
September	22.10
October	21.50
November	21.00
December	20.60
January	20.60

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 28.

	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar. ..	33.12—09
May ..	33.43—04
July ..	32.16—06
Oct. ..	27.95+10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York ..	..
" " " March ..	33.12
" " " May ..	33.43
" " " July ..	32.16
" " " Oct. ..	27.95
Spot Cotton at New York ..	33.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	33.38
Futures " " Mar. ..	33.20
" " " May ..	32.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	63 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London Jan. 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/—
July Sellers	25/—
July Sept Sellers	24/3
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/7

Tone—Very firm but there is not much indian demand.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 28.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May Value	19 1/2
Tone—Poor demand.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
" Months J/A Value.. ..	39/9
" Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Sellers	38/8

RUBBER.

London, Jan 28.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Ari.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14

Tone:—Rather firmer but closed quieter

WHEAT

London, Jan. 28

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	44/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN Jan/Feb, Sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers ..	32/3

Tone:—of wheats—:Stsady

WHEAT Australian cargo for J/F Paid ..	
" Barletta Russo cargo 64 lbs F/ Paid	44
" Afloat to U, K.	..
" Freight of coal-Cardiff to Bombay	13/3

Tone—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 29. 6 1/2 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 14 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 6 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 14 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	69 0 0	13 14 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	42 0 0	5 15 0
	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 1 0	..
Linseed April May	12 13 0	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 10 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan. 28.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter Nominal,.. ..	" 29 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 29

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

COLOUR

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste Lunger Rs. 110 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. 100 per cwt.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Scarlet Rs. 2/8 per lb
Scarlet Rs. 218 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8 per lb.
Negrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs 5 per lb.
Madras Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.

CHEMICAL

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The quotations are as under:—
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/12 per cwt.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/4 per cwt.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/4/3 per lb.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/6 per lb.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/10 per lb.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/4 per cwt.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4 per cwt.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 54 per cwt.
White Sugar Lead Rs. 46 per cwt.
Litharge Flakes Rs. 36 per cwt.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 46 per cwt.

MILL STORES

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Healds Rs. 1/13 per 800 eyes.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9/8.
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/6.
Emery Fillet Rs. 0/7
Dobby Harness Rs. 25.
Weft Grates Rs. 24.
Conical Pirn Rs. 7/8.
Ring Rabbeth Rs 9/8.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 24.
Weft Pirns Rs. 6/4.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 25, 1924.

Cotton	25845 Bales
Wheat	8517 Cwts
Linseed	1735 "
Rape etc.	2134 "
Gingellyseed	7015 "
Poppyseed	82 "
Groundnuts	4141 "
Castorseed	4847 "
Rice	5392 "
Myrabolams	6022 "
Cottonseed	25066 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5363 "
Juwar	1236 "
Masur	577 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	4578 "
Coal	2926 Tons

2 day's total.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rapeseed Kirtree Brown Jan. Hull £19.
Rape Oil, Crude Crushed, naked Ex. Mill £46 3/4.
Granpeas Karachi Red Jan./Feb. £40½.
Maize Karachi Parcel Jan./Feb. £41½.
Barley Indian Jan./Feb. 32.
Cocoanut oil Ceylon C.I.F. Jan.Feb. £48½.
Gingellyseed 15 per cent. Jan./Feb. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba Jan. £47½.

LONDON, Jan 25.

It is reported that Germany sold for export 43,000 Tons of Grannuated Sugar, including 12,000 Tons for India.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 29th Jan 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 25th Jan. to 28th Jan. 1924	82110	88813	—6703
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 28th Jan. 1924 ..	1417926	1330187	+87739
Shipments for the bi-week from 25th Jan. to 28th Jan. 1924.			
Europe.. ..	16502	8164	+8338
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	97194	97616	—422
Total ..	113696½	105780	+7916

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 28th January 1924.

Europe	488139	309652	+178487
China	36157	61400	—25243
Japan	523343	591116	—67773
Coast Ports ..	19586*	12450	+7136
Total ..	1067225	974618	+92607
Afloat in harbour Europe.. ..	26844	21992	+4852
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	96932	116704	—19772

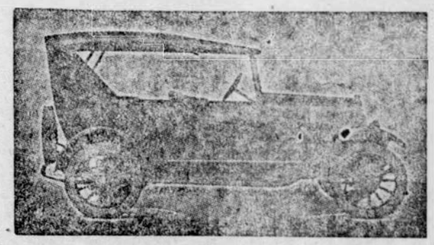
*Including 7636 bales for U. S. of America.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Linseed La Plate Argentine Jan./Feb. Paid £18 1/8.
Opened rather better buf closed quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay Jan./Feb. Sellers Quiet £10 7/8.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black Jan. value £13 3/8.
Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis Jan. £12½.
Castorseed Bombay Jan./Feb. £23½.
Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb. Hamburg £19 3/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Dec./Jan. £19½.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44½.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition
Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.
Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

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New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram : "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

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PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Two more matches were played off yesterday evening, one on the Cooperage and the other on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Owing to the early start of the Aga Khan Tournament this year, the Committee of the League have decided to play off as many matches before the tournament as possible. There will probably be matches on Sundays which would suit many teams who find it hard to get away from work as early as 5-15 on week days. Besides the Cooperage, the Association have also secured the Recreation Club ground on Thursdays and Saturdays, the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Thursdays and the Medical College and Bombay Gymkhana grounds for one day in the week. It may not be possible to finish, all the league fixtures by the commencement of the Tournament, but the best matches will have been played off by then

HORNETS ..... 2 goals.
(Fairman 1, Rodricks 1.)
LUSITANIAN "A" ..... Nil.

The "A" Division fixture between the Hornets and Lusitanians was played on the Cooperage ground, resulting in a win for the former by two goals. There were not many people on the stands but the free side were packed with eager crowds who turned out to see a good game. Nor were the spectators disappointed as some excellent hockey was seen. The Hornets who have several "freshers" are quite a good side and show signs of having played a good number of practice matches. Their mainstay, J. James, is no longer there but Gabriel and O'Brien manage things well between themselves except that the former is a little free with his sticks at times. Their halves do plenty of running about and feed the forwards as much as they can. The Lusitanians had a side which was quite a match for the Hornets but they were just a little too slow and insisted on exhibiting clever stick work which is hardly possible on a ground like the Cooperage. Their halves let the side down to a certain extent in not feeding the free forwards one or two of whom were erratic in the striking area.. Just before the half time Fairman scored the first goal. Two unfortunate accidents happened to the Lusitanian players, one of the backs, had his head cut while the goalie cut his lip open and had to leave the field. The second goal of the Hornets by Rodricks was a lucky one as the substitute goalie left his charge.

The teams were:—
HORNETS:—Ernst; Gabriel and O'Brien; Rodricks, Milson and Finnigan; Whittenbury, Parkhill, Fairman, Rodricks and Hyde.
LUSITANIAN 'A':—Basil; Alex and Rufino; N. D'Souza, Hillary and Gomes; Pinto, R. Fernandes, Dominick, D'Souza and Fernandes.
Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Mathews.

EMBARKATION STAFF ..... 4 goals.
BOMBAY CITY POLICE ..... 2 goals.

The second division fixture between the City Police and the Embarkation Staff produced some good hockey. This is the first match for both the teams this season. The City Police have several good men who are quite at home with the stick and are pretty fast. Littlewood, Lynch Blosse and Power on the forward line understand each other well and were the chief workers in the attacking line. Their second line of defence is not so very secure as both Wray and Willbund hardly ever use their hands or feet to stop the ball. The Staff began to attack right from the bully-off and L. C. Smith was most prominent on the attacking line. The Police defence cleared several succesive attacks but Cooper got through and sounded the board with a hard hit. L. C. Smith added the second goal soon after.

The Police forwards worked hard and secured a goal through Lynch Blosse and a very close struggle followed. The Staff back Bellingham was pulled up for sticks in the circle but the Policemen failed to utilize the penalty corner. Two more corners were awarded against the Staff but both proved abortive. The Staff scored a third through Mchulty who was also responsible for the fourth which was shot five minutes before the call of time.

The teams were:—
Embarkation Staff:—Melville, Capt. Smith, and Bellingham; Curry, Williams and Tongue; Cooper. L. C. Smith, McHulty, Holmes and Staines.
City Police.—Thornton; Willbund and Wray; Gardiner, Mckenzie and Oliver, Power, Littlewood Lynch, Blosse and Dough.
Referees: Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.
Cathedral H. S. vs. Orion Sp. Assn.

OLYMPIC ICEHOCKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Chamonix.—In the Olympic Icehockey the United States beat Belgium by 10 goals to nil. Sweden beat Switzerland by 9 goals to nil. Canada defeated Czoecho Slovakia by 30 goals to nil.—Reuter.

9 WINS "TELLY" 9 WINS
LAST SATURDAY.
TELLY'S SELECTIONS CONTAINED.
ALL WINNERS and MANY PLACES.
Exclusive Selections
FOR THE BIG MEETINGS
Follow "Telly" you'll make money.
TARAPOREVALA SONS, 190, Hornby Road.

NOTICE

Please see me before Friday Evening without fail. I have news for old as well as new clients for the
BIG MEETINGS.
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Building,
BOMBAY.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

MAHATMA GANDHI REELECTED CHANCELLOR.

The first meeting of the new Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith met at Ahmedabad at the office of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday last at 12 noon under the presidentship of Kul-Nayak Gidvani.

After confirming the minutes of the last meeting, and the election of the new senators, the following important business was gone through.

The Registrar placed before the meeting a short account of the work done by the various committees since the last meeting of the Senate, and disclosed that the balance in hand on account of the current expenses was Rs. 1,25,091 odd, and on account of constructions was Rs. 61,562 odd. A liability of nearly Rs. 35,000 was incurred for grants to High Schools. About 28 rooms were nearly ready for occupation in the buildings under construction.

Under the new appointments Mahatma Gandhi was reappointed Chancellor and Mr. Abbas Tyabji was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapith. The present Registrar was to continue in office for another year.

The following budgets were sanctioned:—
1. Gujarat Mahavidyalaya Rs. 52,560, 2. Gujarat Puratattva Mandir Rs. 28,250, 3. Vidyapith Office Rs. 7,475, 4. New Gujarati School, Ahmedabad Rs. 4,330, 5. Mangrol School Rs. 4,200, 6. Nawa-Wadaj School Rs. 1,750, 7. Night School Kochrab Rs. 697, 8. Text Books publication Rs. 10,000, 9. Inspection Rs. 2,000, 10. Additional Grants Rs. 5,000, total Rs. 1,16,262.

The Senate also sonctioned and modified courses of studies as recommended by the Boards of Studies for Arabic, Persian, Pali, Prakrit, Commerce, Music and Drawing.

The proposal for reviving the 'Vidyapith' periodical was sent to the Syndicate for consideration.

It was resolved to hold a National Educational Conference of Teachers and members of the National Schools and School Boards as early as possible. A committee for making necessary arrangements has been appointed with Mr. K. V. Dave as Secretary.

Science has been added to the number of optional subjects at the Vinita Examination, and a committee was appointed to frame the course of studies.

"DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We thank you for your publishing the above article, reply to which received from the Post Master-General dated 23rd inst., please find herewith. The public will also thank you when they will know of the inconvenience remedied.—Yours, etc.

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL.

From
The POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Bombay Circle.

To
Messrs. Nagindas Maneklal,
F.L.A..A. (London) F.Inc.C.A.,
Public Accountants and Auditors,
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Dated, Bombay, the 23rd Jany. 1924.

Gentlemen,
With reference to your letter dated 15th January 1924, I have the honour to say that the orders have been held in abeyance and will not be given effect to from the 1st February as notified in the notice. The matter is being considered further in the light of your remarks and an amended notice will issue later if found necessary.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
For Postmaster-General, Bombay.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE &CO.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., annouce that on and after 4th February 1924 their address in Bombay will be Ballard Road, (opposite Ballard Pier).

The s.s. "Clan Macfadyan" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 26th. The "Clan Sinclair" left Suez on the evening of the 27th.

Hon. S. N. Mullick intends to stand for election to the Bengal Legislative Council in the bye-election in Calcutta south general constituency and the statement of a Calcutta paper that he had resigned the ministership is without foundation.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

An interesting pamphlet on racing just issued.

Every race goer should read it once. Only a limited copies available. Please apply immediately to Box No. 10020, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" to prevent disappointment. Those registering their orders early will get it for Re. 1 only. V.P. extra.

PADSHAH
8 WINNERS
LARGEST DIVIDEND GIVEN.
10th Extra Meeting 7 Winners
11th Extra Meeting 8 Winners
BIG MEETING TELEGRAMS Rs. 10.
Tips Rs. 10 on RACE DAY Morning.
Address K & CO., 20, Meadow Street, Fort.
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BOMBAY, 11TH EXTRA MEETNG.
6 WINS 6
AND
12 PLACES 12
Also WIN and PLACE TREBLE
PERAMBULATOR-COLEBY-AQUILEGIA
were included in the SELECTIONS of
RACING EXPERT.
Address—10, Club Road, Byculla.

AN INHUMAN ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An A. P. telegram from Ahmedabad a few days ago said that a millowner there was fined for the offence of employing women on night duty and it further said that the Collector withdrew some charges against the millowner. A bulletin issued by the Ahmedabad Labour Union says that if these charges had not been withdrawn, the Court would have imposed a fine of several thousands on the millowner. The Collector owes an explanation to the general public and the Labour-world in particular for his action when the prosecution would have been successful. It is not difficult to imagine that this millowner must have been employing women on night duty for days and days together, and stopped doing so—I hope he has—on his being found out: he must have made good profits by the work of the women-workers, and in the absence of any explanation from the Collector one has to infer that he has done great injustice to Labour.

The Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923 has made the living on the earnings of prostitutes a criminal offence. I cannot see much difference between a brothel-keeper who lives on such earnings and a millowner who has no human feelings to restrain him from doing what he must be knowing was an inhuman act.—Yours, etc.

K. D.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

WILL IT HASTEN SWARAJ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are many politicians in this city and in the country, who hail the Labour Government as the harbinger of Swaraj in India. Is it so, please? Let us see:—

(1) Please note the Labour programme:—unemployment, housing, agriculture and european tangle! No thought of India! No mention of India! No assurance for India!

(2) If Labour is intent on doing justice to India, why is Col. Wedgwood shunted off to Duchy of Lancaster and Sir Olivier is exalted at the Indian Office?

(3) If Labour means to reconcile India, why has the Premier chosen to be minatory with the correspondent of the "Hindu", Madras?

(4) And after all, what does the Labour Party stand for? Equity or Empire? To put it plainly the Labour Party *talks* of Equity and *works* forEmpire!

(5) Do the Indian supporters of the Labour Government expect a new heaven and a new earth during the latter's regime?

(6) Will the Labour Government allow India to have fiscal autonomy, when it has to deal with unemployment in England?

(7) Will the Labour Government put its foot down on the exorbitant demands of the various services, when it has to face die-hards in England?

(8) Will the Labour Government restrict recruitment in England, as was suggested by the Government of India?

(9) Will the Labour Government stabilize exchange revise the currency policy of Government of India, and let India have the benefit of its gold reserve?

(10) Will the Labour Government minimise the drain of military and railway expenditure in India?

Let Labour give us positive and practical proofs of its goodwill towards India, before India can think of a truce. To expect Swarajya from one Party or another is out of question. India, suffering, sorrowing India can save herself by the service and sacrifice of her own sons and to depend on others is to slacken our efforts, and suffer in the end. —Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"THE SAD DECLINE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—I am sorry, I have to intrude once more. The other day, you published a protest against what I considered an offensive para which appeared in the "Times of India, I. weekly." The Editor wrote, "Mr. MacDonald the Board School boy of unrecognised parentage" will "be Premier of Britain." I pointed out the suggestion was, that the King was forced by circumstances to request a *bastard* to assume the Premiership and form a Government. In this week's issue of the same paper—we read "A reference to Mr. MacDonald which was made in these notes last week, has been taken exception to in some quarters. A man's *origin* matters not at all, it is what he is that counts. (If so, what was the motive in publishing it). Mr. MacDonald has risen from obscurity and poverty to the most coveted position in the land and that is sufficient in itself to compel admiration." We are further told that "there is nothing more romantic in the history of British politics than the rise of the School Board boy born in the obscurity of a Highland village."

In other words I was quite wrong in my impression. What the writer meant to convey last week to his readers was this:—

Mr. MacDonald was "mysteriously" born in the obscurity of a Highland Village—a sort of Virgin birth. I said that I was forwarding the offensive reference, to certain people in England including the Premier, just to enable them to form their opinion, I must now in fairness forward the "*Explanation*". And this explanation does [illegible] show the Editor in a sligh[illegible]

Yours, etc.,

Jan. 26.

Dr. Annie Besant, General Sec[illegible] issued invitations for the second [illegible] the National Conference at Rai[illegible] Its special work will be to receive [illegible] and balance sheet of th[illegible] elect its officers for 1924-[illegible] sending of a deputation to [illegible] port the sending of a com[illegible] rate the reforms with a [illegible] the coming of Swaraj, and [illegible] ments for the election of th[illegible] National Convention.

MAHATMAJI'S PRISON-CHELA.

A TRIBUTE TO S. G. BANKER.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar writes in "Young India":—

Without a day's delay after taking charge of the office of secretary of the All India Khadi Board, Sjt. Shankarlal Banker has set to work. He is out on an all India tour. At the time of writing, he has finished Andhra and is in Tamilnad. His indefatigable energy is yoked now to the cause, and there is little doubt the result will soon be felt in a changed atmosphere throughout the land. He came from Mahatmaji's cell in Yeravda with a special message,—the call of the spinning wheel. Since his release from Yeravda, he had been silently working in Bardoli. But even silent intensive work wants a favourable atmosphere in the country all round. He felt this more and more as the air got thick with talk of Councils and votes, until finally he came out of his seclusion just before the Cocanada Congress. To spin, to weave, to wear,—all three to be co-ordinated in the same rural area,—this is the policy which Shankarlal Banker wants to see put into practice. If Khadi is not merely to be another fashion in dress, it will not do merely to produce it somewhere and press it on the buyers. If a mere boycott of foreign cloth were our object, production somewhere might meet the end, provided it be cheaper than foreign cloth.

But if Khadi is not only to deal a blow but also to organise the nation for self-government, if it is to be the constructive agency that will transform a moribund mass into a living people who can give non-violent battle to arbitrary rule, and also rule themselves peacefully, Khadi has to be organised on a co-operative self-contained rural basis. The spinner, the weaver and the wearer should be neighbours all acting together. Then will Khadi be truly a part, and the chief part of national construction, and Shankarlal Banker's tour will be fraught with great results for Khadi and for the constructive programme generally. The people cannot give Mahatmaji's prison-Chela a better welcome everywhere than by setting the charkhas a-turning before he arrives to see them.

ARMS ACT LICENSES.

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Police Commissioner's advertisement which appeared under the above heading in "The Chronicle" of Saturday last (Jan. 26), the period within which applications for the issue of free licenses are to be made by the class of persons therein specified, is SIX MONTHS from 1st January 1924.

"SENSE AND SENTIMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I quite agree with the views expressed by Mr. J. K. Champaneria in your issue of the 28th. Free India would have certainly compensated Col. Maddock. But one cannot imagine Bapuji—the soul of India and the world's greatest man—in gaol in free India. While several Government servants are paid fabulously fat salaries for doing distinct disservice to India, Col. Maddock has performed his sacred duty very well. For this he deserves congratulations of the whole nation, and Maulana Mahomed Ali has done this quite in time as the Congress President. Our duty is to gird our loins, get to work, be free and release Bapuji, and then compensate Col. Maddock in a fitting manner as a free Nation.—Yours, etc.

B. D. A.

Vile Parle, Jan. 26.

COL. MADDOCK'S APPRECIATION FUND,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been written upon the above subject. I need not add anything more to it save this:—

The Working Congress Committee meets on the 30th instant, at Bombay. The opportune time has come now when the meritorious services of Colonel Maddock can very well be appreciated. The Committee should pass a resolution thanking the Colonel for the bravery, magnanimity of mind and high mindedness that he showed in the treatment of our venerated leader—Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc

A RURAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ganguli has suggested in his letter, which appeared in your issue of last Saturday that, the Working Committee of Congress on behalf of the Nation should pass a resolution of thanks to Col. Maddock. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that I differ from Mr. Ganguli. Mahatma's health is a matter of highest concern to us (Indians). Therefore, besides, passing the resolution of thanks to Col. Maddock we should also present a purse. And I think that Mr. N. V. Sarma is quite right, when he says that a purse should be presented to him.—Yours; etc.

H. M. H.

Jan. 28.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

[illegible] Presidency Magistrate to-day [illegible] application filed by [illegible] the accused in the Im[illegible] process to issue against [illegible] accused in the case, [illegible] able security, namely [illegible] between Rukmuddin [illegible] sister in business [illegible] uddin and Co. The [illegible] nt submitted [illegible] a [illegible] fected by the [illegible] dingly dismissed the

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

There was another defeat of the Government in the Bengal Legislative Council today in opposing a Swarajist resolution demanding the repeal or withdrawal of the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, sections 15 and 15 A of the Police Act and Bengal Regulation III of 1818. Mr. B. Chakraverti, supporting quoted from an English jurist named Blockstone, who said that to imprison a man without trial and confiscate his property was an act of gross despotism and would create alarm. He had not found any irresponsible Government responding to the stimulus of public opinion. Tht Bengal regulation was intended for the purpose of preventing interlopers from foreign country coming into this country. They had been told of a change of heart and as soon as repressive food was removed the heart would return to normal and healthy condition.

Mr. M. N. Roy said it would be a height of folly on the part of Government to persist in their policy of repression.

Mr. S. C. Basu said what was needed was not abundance of laws, but abundance of caution and attention. What was needed was capable and honest men who would be in touch with the people and would be able to manage with the help of ordinary laws.

Dr. Moreno said if these measures were removed, there was nothing to prevent the Government to seek for further measures to stamp out sedition.

Mr. Anil Baran Roy, a Swarajist, said for the time being, they had suspended Non-cooperation principle and policy of wrecking Government and asked the Government to take the people in their confidence.

Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim said these measures were necessary for the prevention of crime. The passing of the Goonda Act, which was a most drastic measure, showed that people wanted such repressive measures.

Mr. J. A. Jones, cited the case of Ireland and said that experience showed that in particular circumstances special legislation was necessary.

GOVT'S PLEA FOR RETENTION.

Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that the Seditious Meetings Act was not in force in Bengal generally. It was extended to Howrah and had been withdrawn and no prosecutions were instituted under it. As regards the second part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act it was at present inoperative in Bengal. As for the Seditious Meetings Act he said that more direct and violent forms of sedition were now desseminated more from platform and through the agency of itinerary propaganda than by the Press and referred to instances which were sufficient illustration of the danger of allowing violent and inflammable speeches. The Act was a preventive one and was hedged with safeguards so that it could not be used in a hurry or without fullest consideration. The object of the Seditious Meetings Act was not only to break down the existing unlawful associations, but to deter young and comparatively guiltless persons from joining these bodies and to discourage the supply of pecuniary assistance. He said that there had been a recrudescence of a revolutionary activity to meet which this Act was passed and that there were at present detained in safe custody two persons who were admittedly agents of the Bolsheviks of Moscow and this proved that the apprehensions with regard to Bolshevik menace were not without foundation.

Referring to section 15 a of the Police Act, he said it was just that those who through no fault of theirs lost life or property in an organised disorder should be compensated and that compensation should be paid by persons concerned in the disorder.

Referring to the Bengal Regulation the Hon. Member said a legislation of this kind was not confined to India alone. The Power of taking exceptional measures was passed by continental Governments. Continuing the Hon. Member said I have no hesitation in saying that faced with circumstances that we are, Government would have been forced to ask for special legislation of a possibly wider type, if this regulation had not been in force and consequent delay would have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and very probably in disappearance into hiding of leaders responsible. The view of Government is this. There is a serious revolutionary conspiracy rampant in Bengal. Our past experience and experience of the whole of the civilised world has shown that such a conspiracy can only be dealt with by exceptional measures such as Regulation 3 In applying these measure we make it practically impossible for an innocent man to be injured.

Mr. C. R. Das said if the Government was responsible to the people and then if it was thought necessary to enact a repressive legislation, people would not grudge it, because the know that the moment the enactment was misapplied, they had got the right to turn out the Government. India had not yet got that right. Therefore, they had got to be very careful in allowing these legislations to be kept in the statute.

The resolution was put to vote and carried by 63 votes against 43.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations have been received by the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, Bombay:—Executors of the Will of the late Sir Ratan Tata, for January 1924 Rs. 500; The Allarakhia Rahimtulla Sonavala Charity Fund Rs. 100.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

FRIDAY, February 1.
S.S. "Malwa" with English Mails due to arrive 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.
Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Assn. Annual General Meeting, Taj Bldg., 12 noon.
Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum's lecture on "Work Before Us," Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 30 (Wed) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 31 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 14m.
Feb 1 (Fri) sunrise 7h. 13 m sunset 6h 15m.
Feb. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h 16m.
Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 17m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Those members of the Special Jury who were empanelled yesterday and were asked to attend the Sessions Court at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday, the 30th instant), are requested to attend at 12 noon, instead of at 11 o'clock.

Members of the Special Jury who are in charge of the part-heard case which is going on should attend to-day at 11 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamber "Plassy" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 3 a. m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st January.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XIII of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The subject of this lecture will be "League of Nations." Those who are interested in the lecture are cordially invited to attend.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Home-Rule League a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Shree Ram Chauk of Gandharva Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, when Swami Shradhananda will deliver his lecture on "Shudhi Movement and Hindu Sanghatana" in English.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Young Men's Parsee Association writes: "The arrangements for the Elocution Competition of ages of the Parsee under-graduates of Bombay have been completed. It will be held on Sunday the 3rd February 1924, at 5-30 p.m. at Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Twelve candidates will compete for two prizes. Subjects covering Social, Political and Educational topics have been chosen for the occasion. Prof. P. A. Wadia, Father Divine and Principal Murshan of the Bharda New High School will act as judges.

VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE AND GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the past students of V. J. T. I. Bombay was held in the Institute at Matunga on the 25th instant and the Technical Graduates' Association was inaugurated by Mr. R. D. Bell, the Chairman of the Board of Management and a Provincial Committee of 5 members and 2 secretaries was formed. Those who are interested should correspond to the Secretary, T. G. Association, V. J. T. I., Matunga.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Social gathering of the past and present students of Davar's College of Commerce, will take place on Sunday, the 10th February 1924, at the Jehangir Bang, Parel, Bombay. The Sports commence at 2 p.m. (S. T.) and the Presidential Address and the distribution of prizes to winners will commence at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta will address the students. Ex-students are requested to write or call for further particulars.

SHREEMATI NATHIBAI DAMODAR THACKERSEY KANNYASHALA.

Mr. T. N. Malvi Solicitor, Chairman of the Board of Management will declare the opening of the School at Bombay, on Friday, 1st February at 11 a.m.

GIRGAON DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Girgaon District Congress Committee requests workers to assist the Committee in enrolling members for the current Congress year, and those who are willing to do so should kindly see the Secretaries between 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) excepting Thursday.

PROF. AGHA ABDUR RAHIM KHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

All the past students of the Baharuddin College, and friends and admirers of the late Prof. Agha Abdur Rahim Khan are requested to send their quota for "the Prof. Agha Abdur Rahim Khan Memorial Fund" to Prof. N. B. Pendse, Chairman of the above fund, College Hostel, Junagad.

"GANDHIJI AND WOMEN."

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. B. N. Motivala will deliver the third lecture of the series of lectures on "Gandhiji and Women". All women are cordially invited to attend.

3RD ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The third anniversary of the National Arts College of Bombay, will be celebrated on Friday the 1st of February at 8 a.m. in the College Hall, Green Villa, Shankersheth Road, Bombay. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of Y.M.M.A. on Saturday (2nd prox.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall when Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum and Pt. Vrajlal Jagannathji will deliver lectures on "The Work Before us." Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson will preside. The meeting is open to the public. Special arrangement is made for Purdah ladies.

"INDIAN SHIPPING."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will speak on "Indian shipping and our Duty Today," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow, (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

"OUR DUTY TO HUMANITY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Swami Shradhanand will deliver a public addess on "Our Duty to Humanity" on Friday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when our "depressed" brethern and sisters are specially invitd to attend.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to notify that we have removed our Offices from Elphinstone Circle to ESPLANADE ROAD, ABOVE LEACH & WEBORNY Opp. RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY. The Elphinstone Circle Office is kept as a Depot. Visits and Correspondence are to be made at Esplanade Road.

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER, & CO.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1924

691st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

"AFGHANISTAN AND THE ENGLISH."

We publish elsewhere all the important passages of a long article which appeared in the "Aman-i-Afghan" at the height of the recent war menace. Considering the time at which the article was published and that it is in no sense a "climb-down," since it plainly states the resolution of Afghanistan to go to war if necessary rather than concede unjust demands, we think the reader will agree that the tone employed is singularly just and moderate. The war-cloud, which so lately seemed to threaten India and Afghanistan, has happily passed without injury to the two countries, but we think it right, and likely to conduce to future peace, to give our readers an idea of what the Afghan views and sentiments towards India really are. For that purpose we take the opening paragraphs from the articles and reproduced them here:

"Afghanistan and India are two neighbouring countries. The friendship between the two is not the result merely of this proximity, but may be traced to several natural and political causes. And it is this ancient friendship which has given shape to the cordiality existing between the inhabitants of the two countries. By descent Afghans and Indians are each a branch of the Aryan race and the languages used by them trace their origin to one common source. Afghanistan has been a medium for India's trade with countries in Northern Asia and *vice versa*. Afghanistan joins together the four quarters of Asia. Any one wishing to travel from Northern Asia to Southern Asia or from Eastern Asia to Western Asia must pass through Afghanistan. Conquerors who in the past subjugated parts of Asia made Afghanistan the base of action. It was through Afghanistan that Alexander, the Macedonian, Tamerlane and other famous Emperors passed to India. The missionaries of the Buddhists and Hindu religions to North Asia have also passed through Afghanistan. And it is for these reasons that Afghanistan is famous as the Gate of India.

"Between the rulers of Hind and Afghanistan there has always been friendship and partnership in counsels and endeavour. For ages the bond of friendship and unity between them has remained indissoluble so much so that if on any occasion there was a breach in their relations, it was only a short-lived one, soon giving place to cordial feeling and brotherly co-operation. So complete is the unity between the two countries that its influence is traceable in the history, geography, and in some of the customs and habits of their respective inhabitants. Thus the history and geography of India without the history and geography of Afghanistan and *vice versa*, would be incomplete; and the same is true of other branches of study of the two countries. So close, indeed, are the relations between these two countries that changes in the one have always had their reactions in the other."

Afghanistan has been presented as a bugbear to the minds of Indians; but does she really constitute a danger to India or to Britain at the present time? Has not the danger for a good many years past really been all the other way? And has a really *independent* Afghanistan ever menaced India? Has not Afghanistan always resisted the advancing conqueror, and only threatened after her subjection by some foreign Power? Afghanistan of recent years has had to fear aggression and encroachment on her independence from the side of India, and the excuse for such encroachment has always been that Russian influence was gaining ground at Cabul. That was the case in the days of the Czardom, and it is the case, as we have lately seen, in the days of the Soviet Republic. The truth would seem to be, and it is implicit in this Afghan article, that Afghanistan was threatened from both sides and has tried, as any State so circumstanced would do, to play off one menace against the other; but her bias upon the whole has been pro-British, as is only natural, for the Russian menace was of old more terrible. If it appears less terrible to-day or seems in the opinion of the Afghans to have changed to comparative friendliness, that is the fault of those responsible for British policy. The natural alliance for Afghanistan is with India, and there is no doubt whatever in our mind that if the Government of India would be *content* with an *alliance* and refrain henceforth from making claims or demands in any way derogatory to the Afghan's pride of independence, Afghanistan would be the loyal warden of the Indian frontier.

Some English people seem to regard a state of war or friction with Afghanistan as more or less normal, at least, if not exactly desirable. But that cannot be the view of any Indian. For whatever the result of war between Afghanistan and England, India will have to pay and suffer for it. It cannot be the view of any Afghan, because friendly relations are a necessity, economic and strategic, to Afghanistan, who only asks that her independent sovereignty shall be respected, and that she shall be freed for ever from the dread of being reduced to the status of the Punjab or of Sind, or even of Nepaul. And we cannot see how it can be the view of any Englishman who thinks in other terms than those of mere aggression. We want peace, not further war in the East, and England's unpopularity—to put it mildly—with the Islamic world will not be dissipated by a grudging, attitude towards Afghan independence. We advocate a new policy, not of attempts at subjugation but of alliance upon equal terms, for England in the future. On such terms, all the world would join the British Commonwealth of Nations; but not so while, as the Afghan writer says, "Britain always gives a punitive interpretation to the clauses of the treaty" and holds up arms intended for the use of her "Ally." The psychology is here all wrong. The Eastern people are all trustworthy when trusted.

ART AND PATRONAGE.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson paid a visit to the School of Art yesterday—and the school was elaborately decorated by the students of all departments in honour of the occasion. Indeed we are told that but for the necessary restraint imposed upon their enthusiasm by the School authorities they would perhaps have sought to turn the well-known compound into a fantastic fairyland. The magnificent time-honoured idea of the Patron is more inherent in the Indian student than in his modern Western brother. The historic bond between the artist and his patron—long broken and scarcely renewable in the West—is still a poignant and inspiring motive in the minds of Indian artists. Perhaps that unseen factor is destined to be the strongest of all factors in the immediate future of Indian Art. To us who have from the beginning watched the School of Art growing into the truly dynamic force in Indian affairs which it now is, and who have constantly striven to impress upon the Indian public the importance of the movement there begun, there is nothing servile in the warm welcome which the students of India's senior art School gave yesterday to their new Governor and his Lady. For to the art students gratitude and hope are dominant emotions aroused by the real and kindly interest in their welfare which a visit to their school by a Governor of Bombay has of recent times come to signify for them. And since gratitude begets reciprocal effort—particularly in the generous—perhaps too generous—Indian heart, and hope means a continuance of the struggle to excel, the fruit of the Governor's personal interest in the School of Art cannot but be the infusion of vigour, and the sustaining of ideals. The Indian idea of Art Patronage, far from approaching to sycophancy or servility, is the unclouded recognition of a bond of mutual obligation—once recognised by Europe, to the undying artistic glory of Greece, Italy and France. The young Indian artist does not receive these personal marks of interest in his welfare—and personal kindness bulks larger in his scale of values than official favours—from his patron without the equitable determination to repay with interest by his energy the trust and confidence reposed in him.

It is for that reason that Sir George Lloyd has left to the School of Art a great tradition of mingled work and reward—for is not the best of all rewards to the true (that is, the Indian) artist, the continuance of his patron's favour—and to India, the hope of a powerful leverage for her cause when his art policy becomes understood, and the beauty which it was designed to liberate begins to flood the world? We do not doubt but that Sir Leslie Wilson has already begun to recognise the potentialities of that circumambient art that even upon his entry into India is felt rather than seen by every man of taste. Their Excellencies, we understand, declared themselves well pleased with their visit to the School, and their inspection of the work of the students. The classes were all at work, and Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson made a comprehensive tour of the whole school—the extent and vital force of whose activities are not yet fully realised even in Bombay itself, though many people here will watch with deep solicitude the fate of the progressive resolution which Mr. Sethna is to move in the Legislative Assembly. And if there be any who still doubt the justness of the demand which that Resolution will embody, let them pay a visit to the School of Art and view (if they are still to be seen) the remarkable series of pictures painted by the students on their recent pilgrimage to Benares and shown to the new Governor yesterday.

Amid all our differences with Sir George Lloyd and criticism of his administrative policy, we have always given him credit for two virtues: love of Turkey and fine taste in art. We only wish that his policy in administration had been as enlightened and progressive as his art policy. We welcome the new Governor's visit to the School of Art as giving hope to the staff and students and the Indian public, that Sir George Lloyd's enlightened policy in art will be continued and the School which he decreed in the interests of High Art will be confirmed by his successor in the Government.

Notes of the Day.

An Effective Reply.

No more effective reply to the official plea for the internment of Bengali citizens without trial could have been given than the brilliant speech of Mr. Das in the Bengal Legislative Council in support of the resolution demanding either the immediate release or trial of these men. Mr. Das riddled through and through the arguments advanced by the Governor and Sir Hugh Stephenson and it is small wonder that the elected members with the exception of some five summarily rejected the official plea for the further detention of the young men in jail. Sir Hugh Stephenson made much of the fact that the "evidence" against the detenus had been first scrutinised by the police, then by officers of the Government of Bengal, and the Government of India and lastly by two judges and every one of them were satisfied regarding the complicity of the youths in revolutionary conspiracy. But, Mr. Das asked how any Government official, however gifted he might be, could be in a position to test the truth of a statement unless the man who made the statement was brought before him and questions were put to him. As to the judges, one can only wonder with Mr Das that judges could be found to report as to the guilt or innocence of persons who had not been placed on their trial and who had not been made known the charges against them, on the basis of evidence which was clearly one-sided. But in India, we know that many impossible things are possible. Mr. Das also drew pointed attention to the fact that not one of the arrested persons had been told what was the definite charge against him. Vague charges of being "Bolshevik agents," being privy to murder of a police officer, being associates of dangerous characters, of preaching sedition or publishing seditious literature, were made known to the detenus, but when the latter wanted to know the name of the murdered officer and desired to be shown the proof of being Bolshevik agents, neither the name nor the proof were forthcoming. As to preaching sedition, why could not the Government, Mr. Das asked, put the youths on their trial? Since Government are reluctant to proceed against these persons in an open court, can the public be blamed for suspecting that the "evidence" against them which Government possess is flimsy or insufficient and that the latter dare not, therefore, produce the youths for trial?

The Test.

The Bengal Legislature has not only demanded the immediate release or trial of the deportees, but has gone one step further and asked that the Regulation III of 1818, the Seditious Meetings Act and other repressive measures, so far as they are applicable to Bengal, be repealed or withdrawn as the case may be. The Government of Bengal are, of course, opposed to such a course. But, since the Council by a decided majority has made the demand for a new orientation of policy, will Lord Lytton and his colleagues concede the demand or will they continue to defy the Legislature and the public as heretofore? Only the other day in his opening speech to the Council, Lord Lytton told the members, "Even at this moment, and under the present constitution, the character and policy of the Government is yours to shape; it is only fear and mistrust of each other that bind your eyes to the freedom which is already yours. The sooner you are able to realise this the sooner will the obstacles to further progress be removed, the barriers overcome and the goal attained." The Council has now declared its verdict not once or twice but thrice. It is up to Lord Lytton's Government to prove that what he uttered was no mere pious platitude, but the expression of a firm conviction.

Government and the People.

The attitude of Government members towards the Legislative Councils in this country is sometimes very curious. When the Councils by a majority support Government policies and measures, the Councils are described as "popular" and "representative" institutions, but when they decline to uphold any of these policies and measures, they cease to represent the masses and the spokesmen of Government make bold to say that these masses are behind the Government in what the latter choose to do. In his opening speech in the Bengal Legislative Council, Lord Lytton gave it as his belief that "the people of Bengal have had enough of these revolutionary crimes." He did not, however, declare further that it was also his belief that the people of Bengal were satisfied with the steps taken by Government to deal with these revolutionary crimes, particularly with the internment without trial of 17 Bengali citizens. But it was reserved for his colleague, Sir Hugh Stephenson, to make such an extraordinary assertion. He said in his speech during the debate on the resolution recommending the release of the deportees: "I challenge the statement that the people of Bengal are seething with excitement over the use of Regulation III. My information is, and I believe that the majority of this Council in their heart of hearts will agree with me, that the people of Bengal, though they are grieved at the necessity of such measures, are determined at all cost to prevent a repetition of anarchical crimes and are satisfied that Government had good grounds for the action they have taken." It would be pertinent to ask this official to make public the sources of his "information." The elected members of the Council, almost without exception, supported the resolution. Do they or do they not represent "the people of Bengal?" It is clear that Sir Hugo Stephenson and Lord Lytton's Government have been sadly misinformed by their informants, whoever they be, as to the real feeling in the province. No wonder that relying on such false information they should be committing grave political blunders, which exasperate the very "people", who, they fondly imagine, are contented with the doings of the Sirkar.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian merchants in their annual meeting assembled had some very interesting reviews to submit anent the most important economic questions of the day. The out-going President may, indeed, well claim that the interests represented and the work done by such an institution are so important that Government cannot possibly afford to ignore or despise them. And yet there has been a tendency among the most important officers of the Government of India, led by the arch pundit of the Finance Department, to deprecate the work of bodies like these by labelling it as being inspired by political considerations. We are glad the chairman pointed out the impossibility of clearly demarcating the regions of high finance and high politics. The two are inextricably inter-connected; and for any one to suggest that they must be rigidly kept apart is simply to misunderstand the very foundamentals of the problem. In respect of many questions of the country's financial and currency policy the Government of India labour under the serious accusation that anti-Indian motives have inspired or dictated this or that action; and it will not do for them simply to say in defence that politics and economics should be kept apart. In no civilised country to-day would such an advice be given by the hardiest of publicists to any representative body and least of all would such an advice be regarded as just or reasonable when emanating from the present rulers of India. The Indian Merchants' Chamber is primarily a body of merchants, who, however, have, on most questions coming before them, taken a truly national view as distinguished from the narrower view of the strictly commercial public. On shipping, on the re-organisation of the Stock Exchange, on the status and composition and emoluments of the public services, on currency and exchange it has throughout and consistently adopted the national view-point. This does not mean, indeed, the neglect or surrender of the narrower mercantile interests; it rather implies the solidarity of the Indian economic interests, which no amount of camouflage or manoeuvring can undermine. The Report of the Indian Merchants thus constitutes a veritable *vade mecum* for the Indian economic student as well as for the Indian nationalist statesman; and, in Indian circles at least, we doubt no but that its pronouncements will be proportionately respected.

Bombay Municipal Finance.

The Corporation has naturally rejected the proposal for increasing the General Tax by two per cent. The mover himself regarded it as a very desperate measure to save the Corporation from a very difficult situation. The general complaint that the Engineering Department has enormously increased in personnel, not to speak of the increase in salaries, was evident from the figures quoted by the mover. While the expenditure has increased four times, the number of officers has increased three-fold. The Commissioner lightly passed over this figure on the last occasion when he sought to repel the attacks made against the finances of the Corporation. In this connection we must not lose sight of another fact regarding the filling in of the Storm Water Reservoir, which was revealed during the debate on Monday showing the way the municipal finances are managed. This work, from a small beginning of about six or seven lakhs, has cost the Corporation something like Rs. 35 lakhs, and we do not think we have heard the last of it. We shall not be surprised if even this estimate is exceeded and the dignified figure of half-a-crore is reached. The Committee appointed to enquire into the matter has decided to take legal opinion on the points whether all works carried out by the executive required the previous sanction of the Corporation and if the sums spent are not covered by the budget grants, what is the position of the Corporation with regard to the liability incurred by the executive without the previous sanction of the Corporation. It is really very strange that the Municipal Executive should carry on works of this magnitude and spend large amounts without the previous sanction of the Corporation. We are glad that the Committee has taken up a strong attitude in the matter, but we are not quite sure if even after this brave talk there will be any good result when the matter comes up for final disposal.

Hindus in Afghanistan.

Replying to the address from the deputation, headed by Hakim Ajmal Khan, which waited on him the other day at Delhi, Sardar Mahomed Haider Khan, Afghan Consul-General in India, who is about to leave India to take up the post of Afghan Minister at Angora, is reported to have referred to the equal rights and privileges enjoyed by Hindus in Afghanistan and stated that the latter had attained very high positions in the army and in other spheres. This enlightened policy of equal treatment of Muslim and non-Muslim subjects of the State is not an innovation which has been introduced since the accession of His Majesty Amir Amanulla. It has, on the other hand, been a proud tradition of the Ruling House of Afghanistan for many generations. His Majesty's immediate predecessors, Amir Habibulla and Abdur Rahaman, took special pride in the fact that no distinction was made during their reigns between their Hindus and Muslim subjects. Amir Habibulla brought this fact pointedly to the notice of the people of this country in his replies to addresses presented to him when he visited this country. With a view to show his friendliness towards the Hindus His Majesty ordered that no cows should be slaughtered during the Bakr-Id by his immediate entourage. Amir Abdur Rahaman, the grandfather of the present Ruler of Afghanistan, also followed an equally enlightened policy, as will be seen from the following passage from his autobiography, for which we are indebted to "Forward" of Calcutta:—

In my country the people who are believers in other religions are tolerated and treated without prejudice more even than the people of my own religion; they are appointed to the highest posts under the Government; which is quite opposed to the law that people who do not belong to the Established Church of England are deprived of the right to hold certain offices. For instance, I am a Sunni Muslim, yet some of the highest offices are filled by Hindus and Shias.

As we have already remarked, the present Ruler of Afghanistan is faithfully following in the footsteps of his predecessors. Some of the highest offices in the State, including that of the Finance Minister, are occupied by Hindus, while in the army too there are, it is stated, several Hindu colonels.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.)

From the very beginning of the advent of the Moghuls in India there had been, it appears, points of contact between them and the Hindus. We have seen that Babar entered into negotiations with Rana Sanga to dethrone Ibrahim Lodi; Humayun, like Babar, was not averse from friendliness with the Hindus. He had sought protection against Sher Shah from Maldeo, Raja of Jodhpur. Then, again, Kurnavati, the noble mother of Udai Singh, sent her bracelet to Humayun asking his help and protection against Bahadur Shah. These instances, and many others, afford proof that more intimate relations and greater cordiality existed between the Hindus and the Mussalman at the Court of Delhi than some of the later historians seemingly are willing to admit.

That is the great fact that we have to realize; the Muslim rulers were not merely content to admit the Hindus to the same privileges as they themselves enjoyed, to throw open the doors of public service to all their subjects, but we find them constantly impelled towards a goal where all differences of race and religion, creed and complexion should be obliterated. "Calculation was not", says Von. Noer, "Akbar's only motive for attaching himself to the Hindus but his recognition in them of virtues which found echo in his own heart: a happy union, for it is rarely indeed that political necessity concurs with personal inclination".

Intermarriage.

Yet another effect of the policy of the Muslim Emperors in this direction may be detected in their adoption of intermarriage with the Hindus.

The fact that they were able to induce the haughty Rajputs to give them their daughters in marriage speaks volumes. And that the Rajputs entered into such matrimonial alliances, not under protest but willingly, also argues that they must have entertained no ordinary esteem towards the Imperial suitors. It is obvious that they regarded them as friends and compatriots rather than as foreign conquerors. They were men of sterner stuff and they would never have easily submitted to such alliances if they had regarded them as indignities, or thought that they were giving their daughters to foreign conquerors. Proverbially brave, they would have preferred death to such humiliation.

And it is the time of Jelaluddin Akbar the Moghul Emperor, that first defines and fulfils the central dream of modern India nationalism. So full, so free, and magnificent was the gift of Akbar's superb statesmanship that it survives, not enclosed in the dusty archives of time, but enshrined in the living folk-song of the people, a magnificent and abiding reality. There is an old folk-song that commemorates the bridals of Akbar's heir with the daughter of a royal Rajput house, Akbar and Jahangir both put their shoulders to the bridal *palki*, the bride's father with tears in his eyes says with a touching humility which is the very essence of invincible pride:

"My daughter within thy house shall be a slave and all my kinsfolk thy bodsmen" and Akbar replies.

"Nay thy daughter within my house shall be a queen and all thy kinsfolk my sardars".

These exquisite lines lose in translation all their appealing sweetness but none of

(Continued on page 9.)

LABOUR'S FIRST SUCCESS.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Railway strike has been settled.—Reuter.

HOW SETTLEMENT WAS ARRIVED AT.

MEN SATISFIED WITH TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The settlement of the railway strike was first published in the form of a brief official statement at the close of an all-night conference between the Railway Managers and the Locomotive Engineers' Union with the mediation committee in attendance. The conference assembled shortly before midnight and keenly debated the points at issue until close on five in the morning.

The terms of settlement are not yet available but Mr. Bromley says these are very satisfactory to the men. Steps will immediately be taken for resumption of work. The Union's officials anticipate running almost normal service by to-night.—Reuter.

BEFORE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Negotiations not having hitherto produced any tangible results, the Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers has declared that his Executive are considering a means to intensify the fight.—Reuter.

HOPEFUL PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

The Railway managers and the the Executive of the engine drivers' union have met again in a conference together with the mediation committee appointed by the Council of Trade Union Congress. A prospect of settlement is stated by some of the mediation committee, to be quite hopeful. —B. O. W.

U. S. OIL RESERVE LEASES

MR. DENBY'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—In the Senate to-day, the Democrat Mr. Robinson moved a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy and other Navy Department officials in connection with the oil reserve leases. The motion went over under the rules of the House.—Reuter.

ISSUE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Washington.—President Coolidge to-day stated that he intended to employ a special counsel to prosecute oil lease cases mentioned in a recent cable. "If there is any guilt, it will be punished; if there is any civil liability, it will be enforced; if there is a fraud. it will be revealed; if any contracts are illegal they will be cancelled" The statement has followed the publication of a manifesto in Hull of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee declaring that the Teapot Dome oil lease revelations are the greatest scandal of any generation and have created a new issue for the Presidential election campaign in November.

Senator Johnson who is regarded as President Coolidge's chief competitor for Republican nomination, declared emphatically that oil leases ought to be cancelled without delay.—Reuter.

TRANSJORDANIA.

BRITISH OFFICIALS RESIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Jerusalem.—Mr. Philby, the Chief British representative in Transjordania, and Mr. Richmond, the Assistant Political Secretary to the Palestine Government, have resigned.—Reuter.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

There are signs that foot and mouth disease outbreak has been subdued. Only forty-six cases were reported last week, this being the fewest since 27th August last.—Reuter.

A POPULAR FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states the Commissioner General for the supervision of Hungary's finances under the reconstruction scheme will be Mr. W.P.G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington. The appointment is everywhere welcomed in financial circles.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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ITALO-JUGO-SLAVIAN TREATY.

CLOSE OF TEMPESTUOUS PERIOD.

ENTHUSIASM IN FIUME.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rome.—According to newspapers the Italo-Jugo-Slavian Treaty of frienship stipulates reciprocal neutrality in case of war. It also, at Jugo-Slavia's request, provides for co-operation in economic and military defence, thereby giving a special character to the Italo-Jugo-Slav relations in all political problems of Central Europe and the Balkans.

The Yugo-Slav Mission was entertained at a banquet here last night at the Venezia Palace. Sig. Mussolini proposed the toast and M. Pastich replying said that the treaty just concluded closed the tempestuous period of post-war history. Henceforward economic and political collaboration of Italy and Yugo-Slavia would constitute an essential element of Europeau peace.

There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm in Fiume. Church bells were rung and ships' sirens sounded. There were also torchlight processions and the Governor-General and other dignitaries addressed a crowd congratulating Italy's retention of Fiume and exhorting them to let bygones be bygones.—Reuter.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

AN ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. J.W. Muir, M.P. has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

Mr. Muir is a Glasgow Engineer and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in 1916 when he was editor of "The Worker", the organ of the Clyde workers movement for inciting workers to strike.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI ON SOCIALISM.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rome.—Addressing the Grand Fascist Assembly, Sig. Mussolini cited Russia as an example of inevitable failure of all Socialist doctrines and experiments. He was of opinion the advent to power of Labour in Britain would not cause upheaval in the world or even in the British Empire. Mr. Macdonald would not move over to the left. —Reuter.

MUZAFFARPUR MUNICIPAL BOARD.

PANDIT MALAVIYA CONGRATULATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 28.

The meeting of the newly constituted Municipal Board was held on Saturday, the 16th Inst., under the presidency of Mr. Janakdhari Prasad, Secretary District Congress Committee. Messrs. Vindhyeswhari Prasad Varma, Ramdayal Sinha, Maulana Shafee were unanimously elected as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and President respectively. All members of the A.I.C.C. and prominent Congress leaders. A meeting was held on the Tilak Maidan under the presidency of Maulana Shafee when the President moved a resolution congratulating Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya on his successfully offering "Satyagraha" at Allahabad. Tribeni Snan.

HOWRAH-BOMBAY POSTAL EXPRESS.

TO BE REINTRODUCED FROM FEB 14TH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 29.

From the 14th of February the Howrah Bombay Postal Express which had been discontinued will be re-introduced.

SOUTHERN INDIA EMPLOYERS'. FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

At the annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of Southern India held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Mercantile Bank Buildings, the outgoing Chairman and committee were elected to serve as office bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. W. O. Wright, Chairman, after thanking the members for the confidence reposed in him the committee, expressed gratification that the past year was free from industrial disturbance of any importance in Southern India. This was the fourth annual meeting of the Federation and number of subscribers was 45 representing 39,375 employees. This does not include employees of the United Planters' Association of Southern India who joined the federation during the year. The Madras Mica Company in liquidation employing one thousand hands had dropped out during the year. The federation has extended invitation to the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association to join it.

100,000 WORKERS OUT.

ALMOST A GENERAL STRIKE.

65 MILLS CLOSED.

As was anticipated there was further development in the strike situation yesterday morning. As a result of strong picketing by the strikers more mill operatives "downed tools" and several mills had to be closed down after a few hours' work yesterday morning. The area affected yesterday was Kalachowky where a number of mills belonging to the Sassoon group is situated. Of these the E. D. Sassoon and the Alexandra Mill are situated in one compound. Both these mills were opened as usual in the morning and started work. But after barely an hour's work the men of the E. D. Sassoon Mill left their places and walked out. They marched towards the Alexandra Mill close by and created a row. A few stones were also thrown at the premises apparently with the intention of intimidating the men inside to come out. Fearing some trouble the Manager of the Alexandra Mill asked the employees to cease working. The workers quietly left their places and both the mills were closed. The men then went towards the New City of Bombay Mill just on the other side of the road and made a demonstration. The management in order to avoid trouble, asked their men to walk out, and this being done, closed down the Mill. Similarly the New City Mill, the Hongkong Mill, the Alliance Silk Mill and the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill all situated in the same locality had to be closed down after a brief working.

MILLS IN PAREL AREA CLOSED.

All the Mills in the Parel area had to be closed down yesterday after about an hour's work. The Dinshaw Petit Mill near Lal Baug opened in the morning as usual and worked for about an hour when suddenly a number of strikers appeared and threw a few stones at the Mill premises as an intimation to the men inside to come out. The Police, however, arrived on the scene and the strikers dispersed. The mill was immediately closed down. Considerable panic was created in the locality and a number of shops were closed down. There was, however, no other disturbance or damage to property.

Similarly the Spring Mill, the Morarji Goculdas Mill, the Finlay, the Swan, the Weljee Dharamsey Mill, the Choi Silk Mill, the New Islam Mill, the Jam Mill, the Western India Spinning Co., the Jubilee Mill, the Birla Mill (the Indo-China Mill), the New China Mill, the Moon Mill, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.,—all were closed down within a few hours.

The total number of mills closed down upto now is 65 and the total number of men either on strike or thrown out of work upto the time of reporting is about 100,000. So the situation now is as good as a general strike. The only localities that are not affected are Tardeo, Girgaum and Colaba. The three mills at Tardeo namely the Manockjee Petit, the Jivraj Baloo and the Alliance were working in the morning as usual. There is one Mill at Colaba, two at Girgaon and one at Byculla which were working upto the time of reporting.

After the mid-day recess more than half the workmen in the Kohinoor Mill suddenly struck work and walked out. In spite of this, however, the mill was partially working. The only mill that was working as usual in this area was the Jacob Sassoon Mill where no trouble has so far occurred. The Khatau Makanji Mill and the Bombay Cotton Mill were also closed down after the recess.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Committee of the Mill Owners' Association (which appeared in our yesterday's issue), notices in Marathi were put up at a number of mills in various areas.

A meeting of Labour leaders in the city was held yesterday, afternoon, at the office of "The Chronicle" among those present being Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee, F. J. Ginwalla, N. M. Joshi, Osman Sobani, Jhabvala, etc. It is not known what decision was arrived at by the leaders.

At Parel and many places shops were closed, but there was quiet everywhere. Except for the Police parties and armed men in the mill areas here and there, there is not the least sign of disturbance any where.

The central grievance of the workers is the non-payment of bonus to which they say they are entitled. The notice, it is averred, was given too late to disturb their right to a bonus. The notice was given in the month of July, instead of January, hence the men complain they were duped. The second grievance is that some of the men of the Standard Mills were arrested by the Police and these, the strikers demand, should be set at liberty. While the non-payment was the main grievance, the second incident merely added fuel to the fire.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

EXPECTED TO DISPERSE THIS WEEK

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The "Pioneer" says that the Indian Bar Committee are expected to disperse by the end of this week, when drafting their report is expected to be completed. The report is believed to be short and unanimous and the Tariff Board is understood to be closely engaged in the preparation of its report on the question of protection of steel industry and the report is hoped to be ready for consideration by the Central Legislature before the end of the Delhi session.

BABY WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Her Excellency Lady Lytton inaugurated the Baby Week in Calcutta by opening a child welfare exhibition which was well attended. Hon. Mr. Mullick dwelt upon necessity of saving tremendous loss of child life. Her Excellency mentioned that 28 districts had reponded to her appeal. Lady Reading had written telling of her delight at the splendid response she had received all over India and Lady Lytton was proud to record the same success in Bengal and to inform Her Excellency that the Province stood in front rank for hard-work and goodwill. The Exhibition continues until Saturday.

AT PATNA.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Jan. 28.

The Baby Week in Patna was inaugurated to-day by Her Excellency Lady Wheeler who opened the exhibition in the presence of a large gathering. Speeches emphasising the need for infant welfare work were delivered by the Ministers Hon. Sir Syed Muhammad Fakhruddin and Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh. Lady Wheeler read messages from the Queen Empress and Lady Reading and referred to the difficulties to be overcome.

RESTORATION OF PALESTINE MOSQUES.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Under the auspices of the City Khilafat Committee, a public meeting was held at Chota Kabristan, Grant Road, last night, Haji Fateh Ullah presiding. There was a very large audience to hear the Moslem leaders. On the platform were Bi-Amman, the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and the members of the Palestine Delegation. Moulana Mahomed Ali moved a resolution welcoming the Palestine Delegation, and appealing to Muslims to contribute handsomely for the restoration of Masjid-i-Aqsa and Masjid-i-Sakhra. Another resolution moved by Maulana Mahomed Ali reminded the Muslims of Bombay of their duty to help the Khilafat Committee with money.

Fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS & MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following telegram was sent on the 28th instant by the President of the above Association to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association request Government to immediately announce the release of Mahatma Gandhi which will allay public feeling."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral and the Chief of Ichalkaranji at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the School of Art on Tuesday afternoon.

There was a Dance at Government House.

The death has occurred of Prof. Marcus Hartog.—Reuter.

ZAGHLOUL'S PROGRAMME.

ACCEPTED BY KING.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR EGYPT AND SUDAN

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Cairo.—Zaghloul Pasha had an hour and a half's interview with the King to-day and was loudly cheered by crowds while leaving the Palace. He was warmly greeted by the members of the Wafd in Parliament where he read out a long letter embodying his programme accepted by the King which states that he remains the President of the Wafd and the policy of his Ministry will be complete independence for Egypt and Sudan. The reading of his letter was frequently applauded and Zaghloul's voice was occassionally drowned in the cheers of the crowd outside. Madame Zaghloul was present in the ladies' Gallery.—Reuter.

THE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Cairo.—The Cabinet includes Ex-Premier Mohamed Pasha Said as the Minister for Education, Ex-Premier Tewfik Pasha Nessim as the Finance Minister, Maxloum Pasha as the Minister for Pious Foundations, Hassan Pasha Hassib, the Minister for War, Wassef Bey Ghali as the Foreign Minister and Zaghlul Pasha takes Interior as well as the Premiership.

TWO COPTS IN CABINET.

Zaghlul Pasha created a precedent by including two Copts in the Cabinet instead of one, namely Morcos Bey Hanna as the Minister of Public Works and Wassef Bey Ghali as the Foreign Minister. Both were imprisoned at Almanza for many months after a reprieve of death sentence, while Mustapha Bey Nahas, the Minister for Communications and Fathalla Pasha Barakat, the Minister for Agriculture were deported to Seychelles simultaneously with Zaghlul Pasha, who has thus chosen co-sufferers, meanwhile strengthening the Ministry with experienced men like Mohamed Said and Tewfik Nessin.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DAY.

ANZAC LUNCHEON AT HOTEL CECIL.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At the Anzac luncheon on the Australia Day at the Hotel Cecil the Prince of Wales was the guest. Joseph Cook presided and Mr. Thomas and the Duke of Devonshire were present. A cablegram was read from Mr. Page, the acting Prime Minister of Australia, saying that Australia desired to continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with her sister Dominions and the Motherland to preserve intact the Empire, whose existence offered that best hope for the future of the world. Sir Thomas Cook declared that Australia had reaffirmed her loyalty to the Crown and had determined to continue to be the buttress of the Empire and never a burden to it. The Prince of Wales paid a tribute to Mr. Massey's services to the Empire and Mr. Bruce's straight statesmanship. He could not see too much of the Empire and hoped this year to see the fulfilment of his task of seeing all the Dominions when he sailed for South Africa on May first. He was looking forward to his visit to South Africa as much as to any.

"ANOTHER SHELL SHOCK PATIENT."

Mr. Thomas related that when he first visited the Colonial Office on Tuesday in all humility and modesty characterising his Party, the porter asked whom he wanted to see. Mr. Thomas said that he was the Colonial Secretary. The porter turned to another porter and said "Another shell shock patient" (Loud laughter). Mr. Thomas said he was prouder of the Empire than ever. A sort of bloodless revolution had occurred without any disturbance. Many were apprehensive of Labour Government, but the Prince of Wales and the King were least apprehensive, because they knew patriotism, love of the Empire, service and duty was not the monopoly of a class or creed and because they recognised there were men of humble birth denied university education whose sense of duty and patriotism was equal to any other type of man and because they were not unmindful that in wartime the Empire had been preserved by a man from a slum as well as from a palace recognising a common duty.

Paris.—It is semi-officially denied that the Rumanian Government has declined the loan mentioned in the cable of January 25th to which France has already agreed.—Reuter.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

PREMIER RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER.

FRENCH PRESS ON "QUOTIDIEN" INTERVIEW.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald received at the Foreign Office to-day the Ministers and Charge-De-Affaires representating 24 foreign countries. Each was received separately and had a few minutes conversation with the new Foreign Secretary.—B. O. W.

THE "QUOTIDIEN" INTERVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Reuter learns that Mr. Macdonald was interviewed by the Paris "Quotidien" prior to his assuming office and the Premier has given no interviews to the Press since he assumed office. This implies that the general lines of his policy will differ from those foreshadowed in the interview; but, obviously, the development must be a question of time. The questions of Russia, Anglo-French relations, Reparations, et *cetera*, must be developed very carefully in a very liberal spirit always with a view to Government's policy of restoring Europe and re-establishing a universal co-operation.

FRENCH COMMENTS.

Commenting on Mr Macdonald's interview with the "Quotidien," the "Eclair" says that he asks for everything without promising France anything.

The "Echo de Paris" says that Mr. Macdonald is at present very cautious, but he must sooner or later vote in favour of the French reparation methods. It will be very difficult to reconcile with his Franco-Belgian policy, a violent rupture thus possible.—Reuter.

UNREST IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Warsaw.—It is reported from Moscow that great unrest exists in the Army partly as a consequence of the death of M. Lenin. The barracks have became a scene of political disputation and lack of discipline is manifest. It is added that the central authorities are alarmed and are sending suspected battalions to the furthermost provinces of Siberia. The garrison in Moscow will be reinforced by troops from western frontiers.—Reuter.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

SIR FRANK SLY'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

The first meeting of the Court of the Nagpur University was held this noon at the Legislative Council Chamber. Almost all members including two lady members attended the meeting. The visitors' galleries were full of ladies and gentlemen. At 12 noon His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, Chancellor of the Nagpur University, entered the Chambers in procession and addressed the Court and expressed pride and satisfaction that the University of Nagpur had come into being during his tenure. He congratulated Sir B. K. Bose, Vice-Chancellor and several other gentlemen for rendering skilled and generous assistance. He appealed for funds for the provision of all necessary requisites to make the Nagpur University a success.

Continuing he said that the spacious halls, lecture-room and labaratories of the universities of the West had been in the main built by the devotion and liberality of private individuals and he felt sure that the people of that province would follow the example of the West and come forward with liberal donations and subscriptions and assured that his Government was prepared to do its best to maintain the colleges which it administers, in a state of efficiency and to effect improvement whenever improvements were necessary. The Nagpur University is at present only an examining University but he hoped to maintain its place in the vanguard of the march towards progress and culture at no distant date.

Sir B. K. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, thanked His Excellency for the kindly terms in which he referred to his appointment and described the various stages of the Nagpur University.

It has been announced that R. B. Gupta, Civil Surgeon, Khandwa, has offered an endowment of Rs. 1,000 to the University to present a gold medal to the successful candidate who stands first in the B. Sc. examination.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 29.

Brigadier General Bruce leaves for India on Wednesday to command the new expedition, which will attempt an ascent of the Mount Everest in the coming spring. This will be the third ascent on the world's highest mountain and it will be the second time that General Bduce has been in command.—B. O. W.

TO-DAY'S ASSEMBLY MEETING.

QUESTION OF MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

FAVOURABLE NON-OFFICIAL OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

To-morrow the new Assembly meets formally for the purpose of swearing in of the members. Quite a large number of the members have already arrived and the others are expected to-night or early to-morrow morning. The members are generally engaged in the exchange of views and the main topics are the final adoption of the Swarajists' national demands and the attitude to be taken up on the resolutions for Mr. Gandhi's release and further constitutional advance. The non-official opinion in favour of Mr. Gandhi's release is quite large. The Swarajists will soon discuss their programme with the Independents and others to secure support outside their party to their demands before presenting them to the Government. Although a very substantial section of the opinion in non-official circles is in favour of re-examination of the existing constitution, a considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best method to achieve that end. The Swarajists favour their own demand and may even attempt to put in a form of amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution. Some favour a Royal Commission, while others are afraid of injuring the Labour Party and are anxious to set up a committee in India. Which view will eventually prevail next week will show, but brisk canvassing is already visible to secure support to the various rival proposals. The exact composition of the New Assembly on party lines is not definitely known but it is understood that the Swarajists, including the Burma Nationalists, pledged to support them, may number fifty and the Independents twenty-five. As the Swarajists and the Independents will together form a majority of 75 in a House of 140 the key to voting will be held by the Independent section.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Another matter engaging the attention of the members is the election of the Deputy President. On the expiry of another year the term of Sir Frederick Whyte will conclude and an elected President will succeed to the Chair. The chance of the elected Deputy President becoming the President on the retirement of Sir Frederick Whyte is responsible for the unusual interest excited by the election. It is not yet known whether the Swarajists will take part in the election and put up their own candidates. In any case, the Swarajists attitude on this question will have an important bearing on the result of the election of the Deputy President. Several names are mentioned as the likely candidates but nothing is yet definitely known. The Swarajists are all expected to lodge in hotels at Raisina to facilitate frequent party meetings.

BALLOTTING OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

As a result of the ballot held this morning for non-official resolutions to be moved on the 12th of February, five members have drawn several motions.

Moulvi Mahammed Yakub will move the first resolution offering greetings to the Labour Party on their advent to power. Diwan Bahadur Mr. Ramchandra Rao has got three motions on his name, of which he will move only one. The first refers to the amendment of the Government of India Act regarding the power of appropriation of Indian revenues. In this he wants that the power now vested in the Secretary of State-in-Council for the appropriation of Indian revenues should be confined only for the expenditure of the India Office establishment, on military service, up to the limit of fifty crores of rupees, expenditure classed as ecclesiastical and political and payment of all the debts and liabilities hitherto lawfully contracted and incurred by the Secretary of State-in-Council on account of the Government of India. He further wants that the power of Superintendence direction and control now vested in the Secretary-of-State-in-Council should be confined only for the purposes mentioned above, and that the Governor-General-in-Council should have full power in all other respects in reard to the appropriation of the Indian revenues. Mr. Ramchandra Rao's second motion wants that the powers possessed by the Secretary of State-in-Council under chapter 3 of the Government of India Act, in regard to tht property contracts and liabilities should be vested in the Government of India and that necessary steps should be taken for the amendment of the Government of India Act.

The third resolution urges that in the interests of economy, and with a view to enable the local Governments to carry out the proposals for retrenchment made by the various Retrenchment Committees, it is necessary to relax the restrictions (financial and administrative) imposed by the existing Rules and Orders of the Secretary of State-in-Council and the Governor-General-in-Council.

The third non-official members is Mr. M. K. Acharya, and he has drawn a resolution for the release of Mr. Gandhi.

Khan Sahib Gulam Bari and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed have both drawn identical resolutions for fixing the percentage of representation in the legislative bodies and in the Government service of the Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans.

Among others who have also drawn resolutions in the hope of being able to move on the same day, is Dr. Gour, for the establishment of a Supreme Court and Mr. Harchandrarai Vishandas for keeping the Assembly in touch with the Frontier events.

RESOLUTIONS FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

Resolutions have also been tabled for discussion in the Council of State on the 11th of February. The first is by Mr. Sethna that if and when the work of mural paintings in the buildings at Raisina including the Government House and the Secretariat is taken in hand it should be entrusted to Indian artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts.

Mr. Vedamurti will urge that the new Capital Committee (Delhi) should be reconstituted with non-official members in the majority.

Sir Ahmed Thambi Maricair will move that adequate representation should be given for the Mahomedans in all Government services according to their population.

On the 13th of February, two official Bills will be issued in the Council of State one to consolidate the law relating to Criminal tribes and the other to consolidated the law relating to tolls of public roads and bridges.

Captain Hira Singh and Mr. W. S. C. Wilson have been nominated to the Legislative Assembly. The former will represent the Indian Army and the latter the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

"AFGHANISTAN AND THE ENGLISH"

The following are extracts from a long article under the above heading which appears in the "Aman-ai-Afghan" of Kabul:—

After the down fall of the Moghul Empire and the establishment of British sovereignty in South and Central India and its growth in Northern India, the dangers of attacks by France and Russia gave birth to the bond between England and Afghanistan—a bond which, though on some occasions it was broken for a short time, has grown stronger and stronger by the growth of time and is only a proof of the natural affinity between Afghanistan and India. So long as Britain rules India, her friendly relations with Afghanistan can never be broken.

History testifies that Afghanistan has always faithfully performed the duties of neighbourliness and the obligation of friendliness in relation to Britain and on occasions of danger has always given assistance and has never allowed the safety of India to be endangered by any means, direct or indirect. The neutrality of Afghanistan during the Great War was an invaluable asset to Britain and it is no secret to statesmen and diplomatists that if during the War Afghanistan had abandoned her neutrality she would have had numerous opportunities of dealing, with ease, such fatal blows to the pewer of England as to weaken for all time her hold over many important positions. On the other hand, Afghanistan, considering her pledges given to Britain as sacred, remained neutrial and kept quiet and in return for that silence and neutrality entertained hopes of many things from Britain. Instead of these hopes being realised, when the late Ameer of Afghanistan made a friendly request to Britain that she should, recognising the natural and just right of Afghanistan, secure facilities for the participation of that country's nominee in the Peace Conference, Britain evaded the question and very cleverly dropped it and in the time of the present Amir provoked a war (1919) and what she should without difficulty have agreed to she agreed to after considerable loss.

As Afghanistan has always been desirous of maintaining relations of friendliness with all powers, especially neighbouring Powers, soon after the war she readily resumed her friendship with Britain and in spite of her friendly relations with Russia, France, Italy, Turkey and Persia, she continued to regard Britain with the same respect as before and hoped that Britain, valuing her friendship, would treat her also with respect.

After the conclusion of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty the relations between the two countries were for two years and a half such that it was hoped that Britain had profited by past experience and that, therefore, the friendship between the two countries would be consoludated. But instead we saw the growth of new complications. Britain ostensibly demanded that the murdereds of five Englishmen and two Englishwomen who, she alleged, had taken refuge in Afghanistan should be arrested. Afghanistan pleaded that the murderers were not in Afghan territory but were hiding in British territory. At the same time the Afghan Government was unremitting in its search for the murderers throughout the country, but found no trace of the murderers. However that might be, surely the murder of a few individuals—and this was not the first time that such murders took place—need not lead to strained relations between two neighbouring States. Since the line of frontiers between Afghanistan and India is along one and is inhabited by tribes who are always chafing under the restraints placed upon them by Britain's frontier policy, such incidents are bound to happen and it is, therefore, fitting that Britain should not make such demands for the arrest of murderers or make the continuance of friendly relations with Afghanistan dependant on the satisfaction of such demands. Besides in view of Britain's relations with the frontier tribes there is a distinct difference between murderers belonging to those tribes and ordinary murderers, from India or other countries who take refuge in Afghanistan. Of course, if a Bengali or Scotsman, having murdered an Englishman, took refuge in Afghanistan, he could be called a criminal and arrested. For the Frontier murderers the soil of Afghanistan and their own mountain passes have no such, difference as to induce them to take refuge in Afghanistan. On the other hand, their own homes are safer for them especially as they are liable to be pursued and punished in Afghanistan. As to the allegations of some misguided persons and Calumniators that Afghanistan has a hand in these murders, or has instigated and paid these murdereds in order to create "incidents", they are children's stories to which no sensible person will give credence. What would Afghanistan gain by the murder of two or three Englishmen? What has happened to Afghanistan that she should contenance such senseless deeds and create political difficulties and endanger her friendly relations with a neighbour? Afghanistan is not mad that she would indulge in such actions. She is a powerful, Godfearing and civilised nation which regards such mean actions as opposed to her honour religion and manliness. If she wanted to be unfriendly, she would openly wage war. Afghanistan has always had good intentions towards Britain and respected her and she has always given all necessary facilities and help in respect of incidents such as these. Take the case of the property of Ahmed Tai. He was a rebel against the late Amir and Britain had openly taken a share in his rebellion had given him refuge and having helped him with money and material had sent him to fight against the ruler of Afghanistan. Yet Afghanistan did not take any step to forfeit his estate. Apart from this there are hundreds of instances in which servants of the British Government have been instrumental in creating trouble on bloodshed between Afghans or in which disloyal Afghans have been given countenance or refuge in British territory. But the measure of the loyalty of Britain to Afghanistan is seen in her seizing in Bombay the arms meant for Afghanistan. We refer to this question of the stoppage of Afghanistan's arms not because it has any financial or military importance but to draw the attention of the of the world to Britain's violation of the terms of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty and to show how Britain always gives a punitive interpretation to the terms of the Treaty—so that if any unpleasant incidents happen, Afghanistan may be absolved from all blame. And the statement that the duration of the Treaty depends on the absence of menace to India and that at present there is a menace to India from Afghanistan is merely an excuse for Britain to violate the terms of the Treaty. For there is no menace to Iidia from Afghanistan. Afghanistan has always cherished the friendship of her allies and helped them and is always ready to help them to the last man in times of emergency and danger, and in a good and righteous cause.

"ALL A FIASCO!"

FRANCE TO ABANDON SEPARATISTS?

"TEMPS'" ADMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—It is understood that Government has proposed to Britain the question of maintenance of order in the Palatinate and the security of the French troops there shall be submitted to the Conference of Ambassadors. The "Temps" admits the Separatist movements are all fiasco and adds the movement in the Palatinate is apparently to be abandoned.—Reuter.

"BAZME SUFIA" AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The Executive Committee of Bazmesufia met at Rudauli and it was unanimously resolved that the next session of the "Bazm" be held in Ajmere on the occasion of the "urs". The Nazim is requested to make all the necessary arrangements and all the Sufis are requested to attend the most important session at Ajmere.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Bengal 26th January 1924:—Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops is proceeding. The harvesting of mustard and potatoes is going on favourably. The standing crops are doing fairly.

Bihar and Orissa, 25th January. There is no change to report since last week.

United Provinces (Central Circle) 25th January. Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane crops are normal. General condition is satisfactory.

United Provinces (Rohilkhand Circle) 25th January. Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane crops are normal.

Punjab 14th January. Light rain fell in parts of almost all the reporting districts. The condition of standing wheat and other spring crops is generally good. Sowings of spring crops finished and are normal. The pressing of sugarcane and the harvesting of toria continue. Yields are reported. Light local showers in the east and some of the central and western districts were beneficial to the standing crop. Their condition is good. Sowings of extra spring crops commenced in a few districts.

Assam 28th January: Outturn of winter rice, cotton, sugarcane, rape and mustard and prospects of tea are normal.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

Rain has fallen locally in Orissa and at few stations in Central Burma, Assam and east of the Central Provinces.

Cuttack, Pendra each report three quarters of an inch.

The western disturbance is feeble and given few falls of show in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Decrease in Orissa.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Jutes:—Market opened steady after week end in sympathy with better rates for manufactured articles and though most of the turn over was confined to Howrah on bazaar account, prices however generally reflected a healthier feeling.

Cotton:—Continue dull and uninteresting.

Coals:—Attention appears to be focussed on a few stock only. Demand continued for Gopalichuck at advancing rates.

Teas:—No transactions were recorded during early season thereafter some isolated deals took place. Miscellaneous:—Nothing of any importance has been registered in this section beyond some inquiry for Indian standard wagon, Indian iron and steel and lever brothers preference. Britannia Biscuits were scare at Rs. 8/8.

Government Securities are steadier. The following were the closing quotations:—3 per cent. Government Paper 55/9, 3½ per cent. 64/1, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 s.l., 6 per cent. bonds 1926, 100/7; 1931 102/12 s.l.

Banks:—Eastern 72/8.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar river railway 60. Chaparmukh Silghat 70/12 x.d., Howrah Amta Light 99 x.d., Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Guaranteed 74/8. Upper Sind Light 71.

Cottons.—Dunbar 172, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 472/8, Belvedere 445 . St. Clive 28,

Craig 5/7, Fort Gloster 638/8, Howrah 37/4, Hooghly pref. 13/14, Kanknarrah 387, Kinnison 837, Lawrence 440 Orient 169, Presidency 5/14 s.l., Reliance 45/2 s.l.

Coals:—Bengal 637/8, Baraboni 12/10, Bilbera 5½, Gopalichuck 17, Kosoonda and Nyadee 24, S. L. Minto 25/8, Nazira 11, New Kesugurrah 18/8, New Tetturya 9½, Phularitand 2/8, Royal 1/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 4/5, Seetarampore 12/12.

C. P. Cement 1/2, Lever Brothers pref. 10, Indian Iron and Steel 43, S. L. Indian Standard Wagon Ordinary 14/8, Marshall and Co. 4/2, British Ceylon Corporation 2/9, Titaghur Paper Mills Ordinary 4/6, pref. 37.

Tea:—Hattikhira 23/4, Kalacherra, 91, New Cinnatollah 600, Butema 12/12.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuits 8/8, s.l. G. F. Kellner and Co. Ordinary 6/4, pref. 8 x.d. Indo Burma Tin 7/8, cum div.

Debentures:—4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal 1902-3 85 1903-4, 1904-5 84, 1909-10, 81/4 7 per cent. Howrah Amta Light Railway debentures 99.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer seventeen and seven thirty-seconds pence and demand seventeen and one fourth pence.

THE NATIONAL PACT.

TEXT OF DRAFT.

The demand for copies of the draft of the Indian National Pact prepared by Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. M. A. Ansari is so great that it is impossible, says the latter, to meet it except through the Press. Dr. Ansari, therefore, asks us to republish the following draft:—

Whereas India being a dependency of the British Government has been deprived of all the rights and privileges of a free country and Indians are denied even full citizenship rights in several parts of the British Empire, and the present foregin government does not use and in the nature of things cannot be expected to use all its resources to uphold the dignity and protect the elementary rights of Indians; whereas it is essential for the free and full moral and material development of her citizens and the enforcement of due respect for their human rights and their liberties in all parts of the globe that Indians should before all else posses in India the rights and privileges that the free nations of the world enjoy in their respective countries; whereas it is necessary that all the peoples of India, of whatever religion, race or colour should unite together and apply all their resources, moral, mental and material, for the attainment of Swaraj and the only obstacle is the want of cooperation among the different communities due to misunderstandings and mutual suspicion about each other's aims and intentions, and whereas a joint declaration by all communities of the goal which they seek to attain and the rights which they wish to secure for the people, which a Swaraj Government will be pledged to guarantee and safeguard, will be beneficial to the creating of that confidence and toleration, which are absolutely essential for a common endeavour.

It is hereby resolved that all the communities and committees represented by the signatories to this document shall enter into an agreement in terms of the following resolutions which shall be known as the Indian National Pact:—

In pursuance thereof it is hereby resolved:—

(1) It shall be the firm and unalterable object of the communities represented by the signatories to this pact to secure complete Swaraj for India, that is to say, the Swaraj which will secure and guarantee to Indians the same status, rights and privileges in India as every free and independent nation enjoys in its country.

(2) The form of Government under Swaraj shall be democratic and of the federal type; but the exact nature of this Government shall be fixed and determined hereafter by a National Convention consisting of representatives of all communities and all shades of political opinion.

(3) Hindustani shall be the national language of India. It shall be permissible to write it in either script Urdu or Deonagari.

(4) Full religious liberty, i. e., liberty of belief, worship, propaganda, association and education, is hereby guaranteed to all the communities forming the Indian Nation and shall form a constitutional right which it shall never be lawful for any government to annul, modify, suspend or otherwise interfere with.

The afore-mentioned liberties shall, however, be exercised subject to such disciplinary rules and regulations as may be found necessary to preserve peace and order and to eliminate force or compulsion by any one party in derogation of the rights of others.

(5) To prevent any particular religious denomination being given undue preference over any other, no Government funds or funds collected by local bodies from Public revenues and public taxes including cesses shall be devoted to the promotion and furtherance of any denominational institutions or purposes.

(6) When once the Swaraj has been achieved it shall be the sacred duty of every Indian, be he Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian or of any other denomination to defend it against all attack external or internal.

(7) In view of the present state of feeling prevailing in the different communities and in view of the insufficient development of political sense and responsibility in them, it is necessary for sometime to afford adequate protection to the interests of minorities, it is therefore hereby agreed that the various communities shall have separate representation in the Legislatures, both State and Federal.

Such representation shall throughout the country be in proportion to the numerical strength of each community in the constituencies. But the electorate in all cases will be joint.

There shall be no communal or colour or caste distinction in public services and in the educational institutions.

(Note I.—(Dr. Ansari wishes to extend the principle of separate representation to municipalities and local boards. Lala Lajpat Rai does not agree to this. As an alternative Lalaji proposes that a time limit may be fixed during which communal representation will be enforced and at the expiry of which it will be abolished altogether.)

(Note II.—Lala Lajpat Rai wants that special provision shall be made for the representation of Sikhs and some other communities who are in a very small minority such as Christians and Parsis etc. Doctor Ansari suggests that large minorities such as Sikhs, and Christians may be given special representation in the Federal Legislatures but only very small minorities such as Parsis should be given special representation both in the Federal and State Legislatures.)

(8) In order to achieve national unity and out of regard for the religious feelings of their Hindu compatriots the Musalmans of India do hereby by a solemn self-denying ordinance bind themselves to give up cow-slaughter except in connection with Id-i-Azha when it will be done, in such a manner as will not injure the feelings of Hindus.

(9) In order to secure and preserve a calm atmosphere for public worship it is hereby declared that no music shall be allowed in front of places of public worship at such time as may be fixed by local mixed conciliatory boards.

(10) Religious processions of different denomination when failing on one and the same date shall follow such different routes or be fixed for such different times as may be determined by local mixed conciliatory boards.

(11) In order to prevent friction and settle all questions giving rise to differences and conflicts between different religious communities, e. g., on the occasion of Dusehra, Moharrum, Rath Yatra procession, Sikh Divans etc., etc. provincial and local joint boards will be appointed to act as conciliatory and arbitration boards.

(12) While cherishing feelings of the most friendly nature towards all the nations of the world at large it is further resolved that the people of India should participate in the formation of a Federation of Eastern countries to be established for purposes of mutual help in trade and commerce and the emancipation of the East from Economic exploitation and domination by Europe and with a view to encourage and support Oriental culture and generally to maintain good and friendly relations between the various nationalities all over the East.

Note:—(Doctor Ansari wishes to incorporate in the National Pact a proviso similar to that of the Lucknow Pact which would run as follows. "Further that no bill, nor any clause thereof, nor a resolution affecting any community which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the Legislature concerned shall be proceeded with if three-fourths of the members of that community in the particular Legislature, Federal or State, oppose the bill or and clause thereof or resolution" But as there is no time to get Lala Lajpat Rai's opinion it is submitted with his recommendation only.)

LAJPAT RAI,
M. A ANSARI.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

tification for an Empire was that they were able to help those countries who wanted their help. Indians could not get complete Swaraj until they had worked out the first steps, and stated what kind of Swaraj they wanted. It was absurd to say that the writer of the letter had properly represented the Labour Party's ideals and ideas.

LABOUR'S WORK FOR INDIA.

The speaker then gave an account of what his party had done for India. They had spent thousands of pounds on propaganda by sending literature to members of Parliament; they had worked at these things without receiving any information or financial help from India, and if the Labour Party had now the good of India at heart, his work was responsible for it. They had to pay for their newspapers if they wanted to get information about India. For their movement—Home Rule for India—they had received very little help for India. He wanted a deputation from India of such men as Messrs. Jamnadas, Sastri and Sapru. If the Labour Party did not know anything about India, they must ask such persons for that information. They had many problems which they had to settle first, without which they could not arrive at a unanimous opinion. Mr. Das had a national pact and the next day from all platforms Hindus got up and said they did not want anything of the kind. The Labour Party had already shown proofs of its good will, and, he said, there were no Bolshevics on the Labour Benches. They could be found more on the Tory Benches than on the Labour side, for the latter believed in constitutional steps. He asked Indians to think matters for themselves instead of imbibing ready-made opinions for them by the Press.

At this stage the electric lights in the Hall went out and there was complete darkness until lamps were brought in.

LABOUR PROGRAMME.

The speaker went on to dilate on the virtues of the Labour Party, whose programme, only a little bit watered down, had been adopted by the Liberal Party. The latter wanted a capital levy in the year 1919, but they had rejected it since then. Labour wanted to do the right thing by all people, and they did not want to exploit them. The Labour Party was full of ideals and even 700 clergymen had given their allegiance to it. Their ideal was widest possible liberty to nations of the earth and not their subjugation. The greatest thing they could achieve was to bring together India and England in bonds of friendship in a commonwealth in which they were all free partners. Both India and England had need of each other, and both countries could not do without each other.

In reply to a question, the speaker said on the Kenya question there was not a single man or waman in his party at home who was not shocked at the decision of the last Government.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said the lecturer had given them a straight talk on the questions which they had so much at their heart. It was because they wanted that Indians should be their equals. Not by talking but by putting on paper what things they wanted from the Labour Party would they get them. On the day the Kenya decision was announced Col. Wedgwood was authorised by Mr. Macdonald to tell the deputation that had gone to England that the decision of the Government was shocking to them and that they would reverse it as soon as they came into powor.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting terminated.

INDIA AND LABOUR.

MAJOR GRAHAM-POLE'S LECTURE.

"SEND MORE DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND."

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Major D. Graham-Pole delivered a lecture at the C. J. Hall, on Monday night, on "The Labour Government and India" Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said the lecturer was a prominent member of the Labour Party and a secretary of the Indian Parliamentary Committee of which Col. Wedgwood was the President. He had come out to India before to attend the Congress on behalf of the Labour Party. He had taken keen interest for years past in Indian questions and he had kept the flag of Indian Swaraj flying in England. He hoped the lecturer would represent to his party that, if they wished to maintain the connection of India with England, it was essential that India should be given a final act of Parliament conferring internal Swaraj on this country.

Major Graham-Pole said he had been in India for some time now but he had avoided delivering lectures, as he thought that he could do more valuable work by getting into touch with both officials and Indians of all sections and find out their points of view. He had no mandate to speak on behalf of the Labour Party at all, but he was in touch with their ideas and aims. He then read out of the manifesto issued by the Labour Party in which they had stated that they wanted to give justice and right to all those who required them; they also wanted to help all those who wanted to attain their liberty in every way possible.

LABOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE.

The speaker then read out the message of Mr. Macdonald to the "Hindu" asking Indians to work out the present political machine and do what they could with it. The Labour Party itself had used that machine; they had used the ballot box and the speaker asked them to do the same. In spite of misrepresentations the Labour Party had been able to emerge triumphantly out of the struggle. The Liberal Party he said was going to help the Labour Government as far as their programmes agreed with theirs, and when they did not agree with Labour they will not support. The Labour Party, he said, was big enough to take into its fold all the idealists and thinkers, and his party was going to forward legislation in the direction in which a nation wished to go on towards the goal of self-determination which was the ideal of the Labour Party for all nations. His Party had to prepare schemes by appointing committe s to put them into practice whenever they came into power. They had brilliant men from Oxford and Cambridge on the Committees to prepare schemes for the Labour Party and they were forwarded to the Labour Executive for them to deal with. In India there had been a great deal of talk instead of studied preparation for the advent of self-government. They had to remember the problems which they were going to solve for themselves. He had noticed a great deal of talk about Swaraj and complete self-government. But what did they mean by self-government and what were they going to do with it when they got it? Were they agreed on their caste problems and on the Hindu-Muslim question, about the army and what they were going to do after its withdrawal from India. Had they thought about the Indian States? They had to consider all those problems before they could find a satisfactory solution. They required to get together all parties in India, and he wanted all parties to realise what they wanted and what they wanted the Labour Party to recommend to Parliament as to what steps they should take in order to get complete self-government. The Labour Party could not give complete self-government to India, because no two parties knew about that question. He thought the idea about the National Convention was a good one, which they ought to adopt. The Labour Party did not know what India wanted and if India herself would help them they would welcome such information.

HARMFUL CRITICISM.

Referring to the message of the Premier, he said, he fully subscribed to it, as his party stood for constitutionalism and not for revolution. Indians could not get self-government at the threat of bombs or at the point of a pistol. They did not consider that the consitution they had got was perfect, but they wanted the difficulties to be pointed out to the Labour Party, instead of putting forward their demand for complete Swaraj, instead of saying in what way they were going to attain it. The Labour Party was a constitutional party, it was a most responsible party, and they had no men like Banbury who wanted to lead a party of soldiers to the Parliament House. He complained that the Press in England was misrepresenting his Party. "The Hindu" had called the message as hasty and ill conceived. But what could Mr. Macdonald do, for when he delivered the message he must have had the report of the murder in Calcutta before him and he naturally asked them to work constitutionally. He was surprised at the holding of a protest meeting the next day in Calcutta by the European Association. He protested at the absurdity of holding such a meeting, for certainly such a crime did not require any protest from anybody. It was absurd, to say the least of it.

The speaker then referred to a note in the "Chronicle" about the Liberal and Labour Parties, quoting a letter and said it was most foolish and that such writings did harm to India. He was sure the writer had not done as much for his mother country as Mr. Sastri had done. It was wrong to say that the Labour Party also wanted an Empire, for they wanted a British commonwealth and not an Empire. The Labour Party had said that the only jus-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

LETTER FROM ITALY.

THE ELECTORAL PRELUDE.

PARTICIPATION OF LABOUR.

THE MUSSOLINI-GIUNTA INTERVIEW.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

ROME, Dec. 29.

Unless some unforeseen international or internal complication causes Mussolini to change his plans, there is great likelihood of a general election in the spring. The long meeting between the President and the Honourable Francesco Giunta, which took place two weeks ago, was the occasion of the latter giving his views on the Fascista Party's attitude with regard to the opposition, such as it is. As it had been said by those corridor politicians who still think in terms of the year 1913, that in the high Fascista circles a certain ill-humour was prevalent because of the secrecy preserved towards them by the Duce, Mussolini called into consultation the new General Secretary of the Party. The ill-humour only came from the Fascisti who have not understood Fascism and still clog its hierarchy. What the two leaders said to each other is not known. But what is said about the meeting is most likely incorrect. Only two persons had been informed of Mussolini's intention of dismissing the Chamber, the Under-Secretary at the Presidency, Honourable Acerbo, and the Minister of Finance, Honourable de Stefani, who was urged to make his financial declaration to the Senate instead of to the Chamber. The Italian Senate is, of course, permanent, and is not affected by disolution. And only Francesco Giunta knows what Mussolini told him of his further intentions. A Florentine by birth, Signor Giunta, who is not much over 30, settled down in Trieste after the war and organized the Fascio there. He is impulsive, eloquent, intelligent and utterly loyal. While others of the first hour have been gradually lost sight of, having been found wanting in adaptibility, he has been steadily brought to the front of Italian Fascism and a few weeks ago, he assumed full control of the Party in the name of Mussolini.

What the leader of Italy's new rebirth thinks is unknown to all, except perhaps those few followers of his who have intuition as well as a sense of the relativity things, who have gone through his own intellectual process, and through the long war in the barren, snow-clad mountains and those years of peace fighting during which a Fascista's life was none too safe. But what Signor Giunta said to Mussolini can more easily be surmised. I, who have the honour of his acquaintance, can well imagine him ever ready to cut Malchus ear, as did Peter in the Garden of Olives There is no doubt about his views. He was a fervid opponent of those Slavs and Germans who had been assigned to Italy by the peace treaty, small, scattered minorities on the wrong side of the new frontiers. He left them no choice but to submit or to emigrate. His culture has not taken away any of his fighting ardour. His advice is therefore sure to have been to fight the new elections through, with all the forces at the disposal of Fascism, and to deny the alliance sought by the other parties, which are anxious to retain at least a semblance of representation in the future Chamber.

But the Honourable Giunta does not have the responsibilities of Signor Mussolini upon his shoulders. The electoral problem appears different, to the Government and to the Fascista Party. There are state reasons which command certain opportunities and certain agreements. Mussolini may not actually need allies; but he may be willing to accept alliance offered to him without reserve by those individuals or those remnants of parties which place the reconstruction of Italy above the interests of individuals and of parties. If such is his opinion, he can afford to choose. His personality is so truly national that without sacrificing anything of his own programme—a programme known only to himself in its entirety—he can easily lean one way or another for a period of months or years. This leaning will be governed by circumstances. Parts of his programme incline him to accept the collaboration of labour; and the labour men anxious to collaborate are at hand. Or he may decide that the national needs require that another part of his propaganda be pushed forward first, and he would then find it easier to receive the help of the liberals or of a section of the *Popolari*. Of all these possibilities, the attitude of the Honourable Giunta will be a sort of barometer during the winter, since it was to him that the President probably confided the larger part of his intentions.

TENDENCIES TOWARDS THE LEFT.

Several symtomatic facts might be expanded. The first is the presentation of membership card of the Fascista Party to the Honourable Carnazza, a Sicilian, Minister of Public Works. Signor Carnazza is a democrat by education and instincts, and his entering the Fascista ranks shows first of all that Mussolini remains faithful to his principle of using men best adapted to his needs without regard to their political past. It also indicates a desire to attach more closely to his party a representative of Southern Italy which, it had been claimed, does not understand Fascism as it is conceived in the North. Signor Carnazza is a valuable politician and inspirator, and a democrat. If he finds it possible to collaborate cheerfully with Mussolini, the latter cannot be as reactionary as it is claimed by his opponents.

All the Minister sin the Cabinet are now Fascisti, with the exception of the Honourable de Cesaro, another Democrat. It probable that he will now have to decide whether to enter the Party before the elections or bring the useful support of a section of his own party as allies of the present Government when the elections take place. His resignation had once been foretold, then denied. He is Minister of the Posts and Telegraphs, strange to say, the only State service which cannot boast of any improvement. While the railways and other branches of public utilities have been improved to a very large extent, the postal and telegraph service is, if anything, worse than last year. The amount of lost and delayed mail and packages is still very great, and no relief seems to be in sight for the long suffering public.

Another factor which might indicate that Mussolini is now turning the wheel towards the Left is the agreement concluded a few days before Christmas between the industrials and the Fascista corporations. As the latter have lately expressed themselves strongly against the employers of labour who attempted to take advantage of the law and order enforcements to reduce the rights of labour, one is led to think that their influence is increasing within the Party.

On December 19th, under the Presidency of the head of the Government himself, the meeting took place at the Chigi Palace. The Fascista Directorate was represented by its two best men, the Honourable Giunta and Signor Meraviglia, head of the Fascista propaganda within the Party. The Government had delegated Signor Acerbo, Serpieri and Corbino, the latter a Minister, and the other two under-Secretaries. The two branches of national production, capital and labour, were represented. Edmondo Rossoni acting for the Federation of the Fascisti Guilds, and Signor Benni and Olivetti for the General Confederation of Industries. Several delegates of other industries were also present. As Mussolini expressed it in his opening address, the collaboration is now a fact in Italy. While he, as a syndicalist and a follower of Georges Sorel, never admitted the truth of the Carl Marx theory, that there are only two classes, and that these two classes must perforce carry on an eternal struggle, he always insisted that there were limits to the rights of capital, whether directly acquired by hard work, speculation or inheritance, or whether collected from the public for the development of an industry. Certain limits will therefore be set to the so-called prerogative of Capital.

Every nation needs to work in order to rebuild its productive machinery. In Italy there is a great deal to do. To intensify the rythm of useful production, a real, sincere and controlled collaboration must be established. This was promised by both parties. Signor Rossoni, who enjoys the close friendship of Mussolini, emphasised his point. By dint of patient work and strenuous effort, the Fascista Party has reconciled the Italian workers to the idea of nationalism. Labour admits the needs and necessities of the Country, but the leaders require the assurance that the industrials also are willing to do likewise, facts and actions. This is being achieved in the agricultural field; it must be achieved also on the industrial plane. In the name of the chief industry leaders of Italy the Honourable Benni admitted that the work had greatly improved since the Fascista revolution, both in quality and quantity; and he promised that the employers would honestly collaborate.

A Commission of five members will permanently provide for the continuity of the newly attained collaboration, linking in constant union the two parties, once opposed, now working in common for the greater development of Italian industries. Since the Government will be represented both in the general direction of this Commission and in the Fascista Syndicates, it is clear that the employers are those who will eventually be called upon to make the greater sacrifice. Labour can only work. The dignity, the well-being and the spiritual uplifting of the workers must always remain the care of the employer under the control of Fascism.

As he said in one of his speeches at Trieste in September 1920, Mussolini not opposed to any necessary social transformation. "Thus it is that I accept the workers' control of the factories, and the co-operative management of the factories. All I ask is that they have a clean moral conscience, and a technical capacity for improving production. I ask that the factories produce more: and if that is guaranteed to me by the leaders of labour instead of by the owners, I have no difficulty in stating that the former have the right to take the place of the latter."

Again it was not very long ago that Mussolini expressed in the Chamber his desire to admit a direct representation of the organised workers in his Government. This desire is likely to be satisfied. At a recent meeting in Milan, delegates representing twenty-one Labour Chambers and thirty-five National Trade Federations voted to co-operate with the Fascista leader. They were opposed by the remnant of the once flourishing Italian section of the International Communist Party. The survivors of Socialism as a political instrument are of course trying to minimise and to ridicule the new alliance, exagerating the possible difficulties that the alliance may encounter.

Such an event as the decision of the General Federation of Labour to renounce class warfare means that Italian labour will probably approximate the type of the American trade unions, a type perfectly satisfactory to the Fascista leader, who has repeatedly emphasised his desire to see Italian labour organise, but as an Italian entity, and with aims that tend towards the betterment of the status of Italy among other nations, not as an international body, nor as an instrument fo rpolitical opposition. In National matters he will never admit that the workers can have separate claims as workers.

ALL PARTIES ARE DIVIDED.

With labour divided into co-operationists and subversive internationalists, and the *Popolari* equally torn between two sentiments, it is now clear that every party was caught unprepared by the announcement of a forthcoming election. No other man besides Mussolini has the force of character and the constructive programme necessary to offer the electors any alternative to Fascism. Thus all are going to the polls with the fear of ignominious defeat as a first psychological factor.

If the Fascista Party can remain united, or regain unity where it has been lost, Mussolini will gain such a direct victory before the people of Italy that he will be enabled to work for a number of years with firm security. Whether other parties abstain or fight, they will be the losers. As a matter of fact, all threats and suggestions of abstention met with public disfavour. The people appearently want to express their trust in Mussolini. Had they been willing to abstain as a whole from the election, only Fascisti would have been elected by Fascisti, with an embarrassing result. This will not happen.

It all comes back to the same argument. Signor Mussolini has the support of the country. The only Party that can make him lose his power is the Party upon which he built his Government, his revolution and all his plans or program. Only the Fascisti themselves can defeat Fascism. The other parties are divided, unsupported, and afraid of each other. None of their leaders can gainsay the results of a year of Fascism. The new Government has restored orders and given self confidence to the people. Many useless expenses have been done away with, and many unoccupied officials pensioned. Work has been taken up everywhere with a new zest, and the results of it are already apparent. It is not fair to judge Italy by what she lacks. She must be judged by what she has accomplished in fourteen months—a gaint's stride

ITALIAN OPINION OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

The result of the general elections are very much commented. Most of the dailies in Rome, Milan, Turin and Genoa give them more space than to any other subject. On the whole, Italian political circles are satisfied. First of all, the forthcoming retirement of Lord Curzon, with or without a new title, is cause of rejoicing on account of his vacillating, partly truculent and partly fawning attitude towards Italy. His trials over the political opposition of his daughters, and the American business like ways in which they insist on wrenching from him the direct control of their mother's fortune, have caused much comment.

When it comes to anticipations of the political situation of to-morrow, a sane optimism prevails. The appointment of Messrs. MacKenna and Montagu Collett Norman, and of Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, as delegates to the Commission on Reparations is greatly approved, as indicating a change of attitude. All three are sound business men, truly English in outlook, almost free from connection with the international Jewish finance, and the least likely to be influenced by words. The possibility of a Labour Cabinet indicates also that England will have a definite policy, clearly expressed, and faithfully carried out. This will satisfy Italy, and is generally regarded as the prelude of a return to peace in Europe, of a settlement of the war debts and indemnities question, without further dallying. No better news from England has come to Rome for a long time.

THE DANGER IN THE BALKANS.

On the other hand the hardy annual Balkan trouble is again in evidence. Is Greece a Republic or a Kingdom? That is the question which seems to trouble not the Balkan nations, but the Balkan dynasties. It is said that Albania is again seeking a King, some day in Germany where as a matter of fact there is enough material, others claim in America, where Harry Sinclair, the oil King, is the butt of many jokes on this account.

Roumania and Jugoslavia count many republicans, so does Bulgaria, although she is in the opposite camp. It is admitted that the Government of the S.H.S. (Serbs, Crroats and Slovenes, as they have it) intervened without success on behalf of King George of Greece. The Roumanian family is no less interested and did not fail to make representations at Athens. Since none of these countries is politically speaking self-supporting, several observers are predicting a repercussion of the Greek affairs in Jugoslavia and Roumania after the winter.

The prospects which face the Little Entente at her forthcoming meeting are therefore not encouraging. Much as Republican Czecoslovaks and Royalist Jugoslavs may sympathise with each other in their plight, they remain politically dependent upon others. The final decisions of the Little Entente will depend, as usual, upon London and Paris. It used to be Petrograd and Vienna. It may become Moscow in the near future. Foreign policies are dictated by geographical necessities. In the long run, the balance is always re-established.

It is therefore not very important to anyone but themselves, whether the members of the Little Entente admit Poland to their fold or not. Poland needs stronger buttresses than theirs. She certainly needs the United States, England and France; it is doubtful if the Little Entente can do much for her. The phantoms of Germany or Austria are not those which worry her. She fears Russia, and against Russia no Balkhan power will march, either alone or in pairs.

However, with Balkans, one never knows. Italy continues to watch carefully every internal move of the parties in Jugoslavia, as the balance of power between the latter is very slight, and any change may give her occasion of settling the Fiume question, and even others, at present remote, but which may come up at the most unexpected moment.

The position of Jugoslavia is at best anomalous. There is the problem of Montenegro, suppressed in all the aspects of its national existence. There is the extraordinary factor of a majority ruled by foreign minorities. The Slavs are of course overwhelmingly superior in numbers to the other elements of the Kingdom. But the Government of Paschitch rests on the support of the Germans and Ottomans, given to the new State by the Peace treaties. The Croatians, besides protesting on general principle against being subjected to the Serbs, whose culture is admittedly inferior, protest also against the alliance of the Serbian, Ottoman and German parties, which effectively blocks all their attempts at redress. The Germans and the Ottomans are in the position of minorities watched with sympathy by much more important neighbours than Greece or Bulgaria. Turkey would not let her fellow Muslims be oppressed without issuing a prompt protest, nor Germany and Austria their fellow Teutons. But it is hopeless for Paschitch to try to convince the other leaders, be they Radich the Croat, or Korosec the Slovene, that the interest of the S.H.S. requires the Ottoman and German minorities to receive a more favourable treatment. They will only see their own particular nation's trouble, as is perfectly logical. They wait and watch for an occasion. The death of the Serbian aged leader himself, or sudden defeat at the polls or in the Chamber, disorders in Greece or in Bulgaria—and the powder magazine of Europe may blow up once more. What was it the saner observers said when the alleged downtrodden Balkan clans were teken away from Turkey? Since then no other country has been able to do anything with them. And the people of the Peninsula themselves are certainly not any happier.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continue dfrom page 6.)

their deep significance, and serve to explain how unconsciously but perfectly the very soul of the untravelled political wisdom which built its empire on the spontaneous love of a conquered people by a gracious and magnanimous indentification of the alien and indigenous interests and aspirations, and by admitting the subject race into an equal or generous partnership as common trustees of the national deal. The paramount powers of administration were entrusted by Muslim Sovereigns to their Hindu ministers, comprising the absolute control of the State revenues & armies, of internal legislation & foreign diplomacy. Trust so noble evoked loyal gratitude; political cooperation engendered a deeper social harmony; high responsibility preserved the haughty self-respect of a people conquered indeed but not disinherited and dishonoured in the conquest. this fusion of ideals, this fellowship of common rights and privileges was seen not only in the daily life of the nation, but evolved a new language and a new architecture which kept all the grace and grandeur of their dual descent and symbolized the sympathethetic understanding and union between the children of such widely differing origins, faiths and associations".

Essentially One People.

That the ties of mutual esteem and respect which bound the brave Rajuts to the Muslim rule were strong in an exceptional measure is further evidenced by the courage and fidelity with which the Rajpoots served the Muslim Empire in Hindustan. We thus find Hindus and Muslims—Rajput and Moghuls—striving to unite, to sink sectarian and local differences in order to serve the larger cause of a common Empire. Living together in peace and amity for so many hundreds of years, subject to the same laws, equally eligible for the same privileges, acknowledging a common Motherland, the Hindus and the Mahomedans under the Muslim rule were essentially one people. Nor can it be urged that the rule in question was in any sense a "foreign" rule—seeing that the Mussalmans deliberately denied themselvss all the fruits usually associated with such domination, and made common cause with those whom they had previously vanquished. As aliens, indeed, the Mohemedan had come to India(but as aliens they most certainly did not remain in the country: they had become as much Indian as the Hindus themselves. I have pleasure in citing in support of my view the expression of an opinion which is peculiarly weighty and authoritative as coming from a distinguished Hindu scholar. "The Mahomedans", says a well-known Hindu philosopher "came as the conquerors of the Hindus, but, unlike the British, they adopted the conquered country as their own, and became thoroughly identified with the rest of the people in all except their religious life."

Another Hindu philosopher of Sindh speaks of the Muslim rule in these terms:—"Muslim scholars translated Hindu books in Arabic and Persian and Islam interpreted Aryan philosophy and culture in some of the Western seats of learning. Nor can I forget what Islam has done for India. Islam has been—say what the critics will—one of the nationalizing forces in India".

Baji Rao's Letter.

At the time when Nadir Shah invaded India the Mahrattas were the greatest rivals of the Moghul Government. On the Southern coast the Portuguese were also trying to establish a new state for themselves. Baji Rao Peshwa, the leader of the Mahrattas, got the news of Nadir Shah's arrival in Delhi at Nasirabad. The effect this news created on Baji Rao's mind can be determined by the following words which he wrote in a private letter. A true copy of the original document is in my possession. Baji Rao in course of this letter writes:—

"This is no time for internal mutual disputes. It is the time for us all to forget our own quarrels and make up our differences. It is most impolitic and improper for Raghoji and myself to continue our mutual strife. We can very well, for the time being, disregard the Portugees' encroachment as they are a negligible factor. India's greatest and only enemy to-day is Nadir Shah. *The Hindus and Mussalmans should unite together to expel this foreign foe so that the Moghul Government may not further be weakened and the country's freedom may not disappear*" Baji Rao started making peeparation for war and Sindhia and Holker also joined hands with him. But in the meanwhile Nadir Shah left the country.

A Nationalising Force.

Is this not an eloquent testimony to the Muslim rule being "a nationalizing force in India"? Is it not the greatest proof of the true light in which the Muslim rule was regarded by the Chieftains of India? The Indian people regarded themselves as free and not as slaves under Muslim rule. The Hindus and Mussalmans were so much fused together that they were for all practical purposes and inspite of different faiths, one people. There are still many such documents of the highest importance which prove the common bond between the two communities. Is it then an exaggeration to say that the Moghul Government was the national Government of India?

The Moghul Government, in short, was indeed a national Government solely because it summed up the hopes, the beliefs and the ideals of our race.

Such was the character of the Muslim rule in India, and such was their treatment of the Hindus, and as I have tried to show, it constitutes, when its annals are stripped of the passion and prejudice of ages, one of the noblest endeavours at Empire-building on a basis of national solidarity that the world has ever seen.

SURAT NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Jan. 27.

The National Baby Week was celebrated here from the 23rd to 27th instants, and it achieved a tremendous success. The Child Welfare Exhibition was opened by the Nawab of Bela, who in his presidential speech made some interesting remarks about infant welfare. Then followed Dr. M.M. Mehta M. L. C., with a learned speech in which he impressed his audience about the importance of the subject. The second day was Ladies' day. Mrs. Ranjitbhai presided on the occasion and made a short and sweet speech. This was followed by a demonstration to the midwives. After that Dr. Patel, the health Officer gave a short but impressive explanation about baby welfare with an interesting Lantern Show.

As Naginchand Hall was found too small, the third and fourth days' proceedings were held at the High School compound. On the 3rd day there was a Baby Exhibition, where 300 babies were exhibited. Mrs. Proctor, who opened the Exhibition had some sound advice to mothers about the care of infants and female education. Dr. Patel, the Health Officer, in his lecture on "Infant Feeding" made some interesting revelations about the dangers of feeding infants on "Vasi" or separated milk much sold in Surat. He also explained the easiest and best way of infant feeding and advised mothers not to give tea and other injurious things to the babies. The third day's programme ended with a Lantern show on fly dangers and small-pox. On the fourth and last day the President Mr. Talyarkhan made a short speech about the same subject and then Colonel Kukday dwelt upon the national importance of the "Baby Week" and advised his hearers to continue the work in future. There was also Boy Scouts' Ambulance Drill and musical Drill by Mission School girls.

Much interest has been evinced by the public in Mahatma Gandhi's health, the rumours about his release are everyday spreading in the city.

The no-tax campaign is also slowly but successfully progressing and the tax payers are firm and are willingly offering their valuables to be attached by the Board of Management, Surat Municipality.

Mr. Balwantrao T. Dave, a leading lawyer of the Surat Bar died on the 25th January. The late Mr. Balwantrao belonged to the political school of thought of late Sir Phirojshah Mehta and was one of the Secretaries of the memorable Surat National Congress. He was once the President of the District Congress Association and was also closely associated with some of the public institutions of the city. The City in him has lost a great lawyer and a respectable citizen. May the Merciful Providence give eternal peace to the soul of the departed.

A correspondent wires from Benares:—

The District Kshattriya Conference Benares a fairly representative gathering of Kshattriya population of Benares, passed two important resolutions; one praying for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and urging his immediate and unconditional release; the other regarding the boycott Empire goods as a protest against the Kenya decision.

A correspondent wires from Cawnpore under date January 28th:—

The Cawnpore Municipal Board, the National Volunteer Corps, The Cawnpore Congress Committee and the National Kanyakubja High School have decided to present welcome addresses to Srijut Ganeshshankar Vidyarthi who was released from Naini jail. It is understood that the Fatehpur Municipal Board is also going to present him an address.

Swami Shradhanandji was given a public reception on Saturday at Shivaji Mandir Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhopatkar. He was garlanded by representatives of various institutions. In his speech he exhorted the people to strive for the uplift of the Hindu religion.—A. P.

In connection with the "Redeemer" disaster there were 24 casualities according to official version, namely, one member of crew, 19 adult passengers and four children. Government intends appointing a Committee of Enquiry as demanded by the public. —A. P.

A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

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Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him: the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

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EVERYBODY NEEDS

laxative assistance sometimes. But it should be mild yet efficient, not harsh, griping and habit-forming like the old-fashioned pills and liquid purgatives.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON. JUSTICE LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR DISMISSAY.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

3823-3871-22—Shroff and L, Haji Abdulla Haji Cassim, George Reginald Stamp, Crawford B and Co.
87-23-2105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Subhadrabai and another, Mahomedbhay I M Ramji, Mulla and M.
85-23-742-21—Thakoredas and Co, Motilal Chunilal, Chunilal Lalchand and another, Tyabji D and Co.
46-23-2814—Ardeshir H D and Co, D J Essa Thaver, Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, Mulla and M.
77-23-1311-21—M B Chothia and Co, Memon Ismail Haji Umer, D.
85-23-5452-22—Manubhai and Co, Harchandas Ramchand and anr, Fulchand Matrumal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
39-23—923-17—Madhowji and Co, Padamraj Fulchand and anr, Kasturchand Sudasukh Malvi M R and Co.
3-24-Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhushru N Chandabhoy and anr, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in liquid.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.
7-24—Re. Indian Company's Act, Mehta L and Co, Kaikhusru N Chandabhay and anr, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in Liqui.) and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

2878-23—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhavji and others, The Suryapur Mills Co Ltd and others, Thakoredas and Co.
5275-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bhaidas Darshbhai and anr, Hathal Tribhowandas Engineer, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mumooji, — Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2897-23—Mantri and Co, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., Shavaksham Dinshaw Daver, Vachha and Co.
2858-23—Captain and V, Kalidas Bhimji, Bai Jinibai and anr.
2307-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal, Ratansy Kanji Mulla and M.
2862-19—Matubhai J and M, Odhavji Anandji, Haridas Ranchoddas and anr, Raghvaya N and Co, Matubhai J and M.
2288-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchhaddas, Ladha Dossa and anr, Matubhai J and M.
5839-22—Little and Co, Killick Nixon and Co, J. Bolbic Shah Ghami, Edgelow G W and Co.
2981-21—Dubash and Co, Onkermal Surajmal and others, Somulal Lalloobhai, Tyabji D and Co.
2-23-15—Khandwalla and Co, Kallianji Laxmandas and others, Madhowji Laxmandas and others, Shroff and L, Jamshedji K and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3643-23—Rele and Co., Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani and anr, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1828-21—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Ebrahim vs P Crystal and Co. and ors, Captain and V Raghvaya N and Co.
2688-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Savalbhai Nathubhai, Amin and D.
2657-23—Mulji Th and Co., Kalliandas Jagmohandas, Chatterbhuj Khimji and others, S N Nanavati, Mohile and P.
2655-22—Little and Co Pathe Harromen and Co. The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3075-23—Captain and V, Ibrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Basalal and others Dallas and Co.
3357-21—Amin and D, Bai Naniben widow Madhavji Morarji and other, Surajmal and Co, Payne and Co.
1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Husein and Co, Piroze M Dastur and Co, and anr, Dastur and Co.
4860-23—Shamrao M and H, Hemchand Hirachand, Madanlal Pyarelal, Dubash and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

4194-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorime Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

1617-20—Mosichand and D, Chottalal Wadilal, Esmail Khimji Poonja and another, Craigie B and Co.
1572-20—In Person, Esmailji Khimji Poonja, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and Co.
750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane, Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES

S C Cto 1108/11994-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Valt Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
S C Cs 1109/11695-21—Mehta L and Co, Walji Mauji and ors, vs Valt Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.
2178-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji, Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.
1975-21—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Hussein and Bros, vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.
133-20—Mehta L and Co, Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Cosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.
136-20—Mulla and M, Chunaram Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal Edgelow G W and Co.
3416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1929-19—Soondardas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.
254-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Cheparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.
2883-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and Co.
1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Gauram Salechand, Mulla and M.
2238-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Godgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
3870-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.
3818-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.
3321-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.
3264-21—Motilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.
350-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES. ...

3[illegible]-L—Mulla and M Parojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.
3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thakar Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Anandji Babuji, Amtoobai widow and others, Bhimji and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.
1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.
3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.
1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocots.
S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.
5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.
2361-23—Soondardas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.
2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co. Mulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.
2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.
494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Kishenchand and ors, M B Chothia.
1363-18 Dabholker and Co, Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.
2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.
3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.
761-23—Captain and V, Vegbai widow vs Keshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D, Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.
2776-28—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
S C 2760-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co. Edgelow G W and Co. Merwanji K and Co.
4654-23—Little and Co W H Brady and Co Ltd Taher Darukhanawalla and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

472-16—Daphtary F and D, Eva Gonsalves and others, Dominica Cardoz, Merwanji K and Co Daphtary F and D.
2114-22—In Person—Fatehally Abdul Kayum, Gunchi Abdul Rehman Haji Cassum and anr, Andrade and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4611-23—Kanga and Co, Javerbai widow, Nelson Dwarkadas, Maniar and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4326-23—Rustomji and G, Alimahomed Mahomadali and Co v Patel Jiwabhai Tulsidas Thasrawalla, Amin and D.
1419-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.
2360-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.
3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.
3355-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

T an I T 9-23—Jafferbhai Devji, F P Pavri, Janbai widow, Alladinbhai Jaffer Devji, Mantri and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2236-22—Edgelow G. W. and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd, Kaku Hirji Khetsey Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Laxmichand, Khokhani and anr, Kaku Harji Khetsey, Captain and V.
3878-23—Mirza and M, Abdul Rehman Emrahimji Soudagar and Co v Rahim Dagdoo, Tyabji D and Co.
3169-23—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikaridas Hazarimal v Dalichand Jamnadas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Cheshnath Sitaram v Vaman Ganpatrao Pitale and anr, Crawford B and Co.
5818-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kahn and Kahn v Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla, Unwalla P and P.
3878-23—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Ratansy, Ramchandra Radharaman, Amarchand and M.
5427-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Ashar, Jamnadas Khodidas, Unwalla P and P.
4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Kasad and another Jugganalli Navrangsing and another Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
1214-21—M B Chothia, Tooleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.
110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.
690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.
1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.
5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.
5982-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.
489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Mottram Dhurandhar and ors Kharas and Co.
3072-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.
4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.
4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.
2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.
4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE MULLA

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4318-23—Rele and Co, George and Blackford, Mahomedalli Abdoola Rajkotwala, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji Shapurji Engineer and anr, Valji Dharamsey and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand Khodadas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.
3597-23—Edgelow G W and Co, The All India United Ins. Co. Ltd, The Himalaya Assurance Co. Ltd, Mulla and M.
4233-23—Merwanji K and Co, Mrs. Flora Ezekiel Sassoon Manseh, Dallas and Co.
4245-23—Manchershaw and N. Phiroze D Cooper, Datubhai Hassam and Co., Dubash and Co.
4266-23—Manchershaw and N. Phiroze D. Cooper, Fatealli Mullabhoy, Pocha and Co.
4316-23—Mulji Th. and Co. Bai Kasturbai, Vanmalidas Lakhmidas, Mirza and M.
3985-23—Amin and D, Himatlal, Jugjiwan R C Nazir and anr, Jehangir M and S.
2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier, Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.
4265-23—Kanga and Co, Nanabhoy Tillockchand, Motichand Abhechand, Daphtary F and D.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhai M. Daraseth, Nanalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.
4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamsetji Cursetji Panthaki, Kekobad Maneckji Umrigar and anr, Mohib P and G.
3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co, Bhimji Govindji, Purnand Chand J.
4514-23—Javery and Co, Bhagwandas Hirachand Javery, Bai Gulab widow and others, Amarchand and M.
3297-23—Bhaishanker K and C, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Manishanker Vithalji, Javery and Co.
3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdes Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.
4224-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co, Sadashiv Rajaram Desai and Co., Payne and Co.
1788123—Mulji Th and Co., Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons, Chaganbhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held last Saturday when several important pronouncements were made by the retiring President, Vice-President and the incoming President. Referring to the evidence which has already been placed by a host of non-Indian witnesses before different Commissions and Committees which were the order of the day last year, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, retiring President of the Chamber, observed that the reasoning displayed in all such evidence presupposed that India was destined for ever even in commercial and industrial fields to remain entirely dependent upon Great Britain and that she could not entertain any ambitious and ideals beyond this as a member of the British Empire. This is the crux of the whole question. We are told, on the one hand, that leaders of Indian public opinion instead of busying themselves with politics should devote their attention to constructive work in the field of trade and industries. Is there, however, any scope left for constructive work in the domain of trade and industries? Are we not bound hand and foot even in industrial matters and is it not the opinion of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce which practically moulds the policy of the Government whether it be Imperial or Provincial? Even recently there was the not very edifying spectacle of the conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce being held under the benevolent patronage not only of the then Governor of Bombay who came with all the penoply of State and attended it but also the Executive Council of the Government of India, as three members attended it. An appearance was given to the whole show as if it were of Imperial significance and as if representatives collected together were voicing the opinions and views of the whole of the commercial community in this country and not merely a very small section of it. Whether you take the evidence before the Tariff Board or before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, the same sad tale is repeated. Where one would have expected some sense of fairness and equity in these questions one has met but with a bitter disappointment, for everywhere the cry is for the grab, more grab monopoly and more monopoly! It is but human nature to take care of its vested rights. Letting alone the fact that the so-called vested rights of the Anglo-Indian commercial community in this country are, at least many of them, secured when the country was in an undeveloped state as yet, I mean from a political point of view, one may grant that they may now fight to keep these intact. What one cannot understand, however, is now there is any justification for the Anglo-Indian commercial community throwing itself as a wall between the Indians and their further progress in trade and industries. British shipping has got its prosperity and India too will now like to have her own shipping and will not like to be dependent for ever upon the former for the carrying of her trade. No, says the Anglo-Indian merchant and chipping man. India has got British shipping to serve her and she should not aspire to have shipping of her own. Mr. Devidas asks us to contrast with this the attitude of British industrialists and shipping companies when there is the lightest sign of shipping companies of any other country threatening to compete with the shipping of the United Kingdom and he remarks caustically "apparently what is good for the United Kingdom is not always good for this country." Take again the case of protection to Iron and Steel industry which has become a crucial question now-a-days. It is considered a key industry in all civilised countries and anything would be done to protect such an industry there, but when it is question of this country Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and merchants try, as the President of the Chamber well remarks, "to give a veneer to their attitude by the too-thinly-veiled pretence that they are speaking in the interests of consumers, specially the agricultural classes of whom they consider themselves self-constituted guardians." But the list of such glaring examples of an attitude of unfairness is not yet complete and Mr. Devidas draws our attention to the evidence of non-Indian witnesses before the Royal Commission. He says with truth that the only real test of all such evidence is whether it is intended to make India mistress, in the real sense of the word, of her own house. Judged by this standard how much evidence will have to be ruled out, and yet the fear is that instead of its being ruled ount it will be listened to the most and will be operative to the biggest extent.

COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

If there was a note of despondency in the speech of the President of the Chamber, there was a still greater despondency in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Sethna, Vice-President of the Chamber. Mr. Sethna has given already notice of a resolution he is going to move in the Council of State with regard to Kenya [illegible] and he should have concentrated his attention on the colonial questions in his speech before such, a responsible and representative gathering he addressed last Saturday. He says plainly and frankly that South Africa is the stumbling block and greatest sinner and justified retaliatory measures by asking if South Africans are determined to harm the cause of the Indians among them, can we be blamed for proposing strongest measures of retaliation against them?" He observed that the Kenya decision was obviously influenced by the White settlers of South Africa, for it is very doubtful of the Imperial Government would have yielded had there not been the hidden hand of General Smuts behind the preposterous claims put forward by the White settlers of Kenya. The despatch with which the proposed draft of the Ordinance laying down terms and conditions for immigration is being hastened through the Council of Kenya Government sufficiently indicates the fact that the anti-Indian policy will be carried out, as Mr. Sethna says, to its bitterest extent. He arrives at the conclusion, which is already reached by several of our leading minds, that the White people are moving heaven and earth to hound out the Indians who are already and to close the door against their future admission. It is true, as Mr. Sethna says, that the solution of the whole colonial question requires the highest statesmanship which the British Government can put forward. But will this Government be capable of putting forward such a statesmanship? Mr. Thomas is in charge of the Colonial Office. I do not like to prejudge the issue but what one can judge from the antecedents and the surely and mischievous messages sent by the newly appointed Prime Minister to India, one cannot hope that there will be any difference of policy which prevailed in the time of the Duke of Devonshire and the policy which would prevail in the regime of the new Secretary of State for Colonies.

DEAR MONEY.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji the newly-elected President of the Chamber emphasised the necessity for retrenchment in budgets both Imperial and Provincial and specially drew attention to the recommendations of the International Financial Conference held at Brusseles in 1920. People's memories are short and many of us may have forgotton that this Conference actually ammed that the world could not afford to spend even 20 per cent of the national expenditure on armaments which was the average spent by different countries under this head. India, one of the poorest countries in the world, is however spending nearly 50 per cent of her revenues on the army and Mr. Manmohandas rightly says that unless she is relieved of this huge burden by reducing it to at least 20 per cent, there is not much hope for the economic salvation of the country. He also drew attention to the heavy borrowings for loan works of the Government ever during the period after the war which has resulted in the rate of interest for Government loans rising from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent which was the pre-war average to about 6 per cent now. These heavy borrowings have also affected very naturally the rate of commercial interest. This has been very markedly seen during the last two years in this city itself where months together we have got the abnormal rate of 8 per cent. Even this 8 per cent was maintained with great difficulty after bringing into requisition the special powers of the Government to advance Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank against internal bills and inflating currency to the extent of Rs. 8 crores by lodging sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. This extremely dear money acts as a blighting influence on the operations of trade and industries and deepens the depression which is on us like a nightmare since the last three years. Look at the abnormal difference in the bank rate prevailing in the United Kingdom and in this country and you will be convinced of the handicap which is put upon the indigenous trade and industries. Even France which is also passing through a financial crisis ha snot got more than 6 pre cent. bank rate at present. The Chamber, custodian as it is of the City's financial and immeriial interests, should take up this question seriously during the regime of Mr. Manmohandas whose practical financial and commercial acumen will stand in good stead in the solution of these urgent problems which cannot wait any longer.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME.

The seventh meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held on Monday in the Committee Room of the Bombay Secretariat. The president, Mr. F. Milligan, in opening the proceedings, said:—

In the first place I wish to express my appreciation of the fact that a number of members are attending on what is unfortunately a somewhat inconvenient date and to express my apologies for being to a large extent responsible for the alteration of the date of the meeting. The meeting of the Central Cotton Committee was originally fixed for the 7th of January 1924 but proved possible for me to be present only if the meeting could be arranged to take place immediately after the Board of Agriculture.

We welcome back to-day several members who have been away on leave but who during that period carried out some excellent work for the Committee in England.

Before turning to our Agenda I should like to refer to the discussion which took place in the Board of Agriculture, Bangalore, last week in connection with some phases of our work on which the Board made very definite recommendations in 1921. You have before you the notes furnished to the Board by the Secretary. These formed the basis of a very interesting and profitable discussion. Details will come before you in connection with the particular subjects concerned. On the following day when the Minutes came up for confirmation Mr. Noyce who, as you remember, was the Secretary of the original Cotton Committee of 1917 and is now the Secretary of the Government of Madras, asked my permission to propose the following Resolution:—

"That the Board desires to express its satisfaction that so many of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18, and of the Board of Agriculture 1919, have been given egect to. In particular it desires to place on record its appreciation of the support which the Central Cotton Committee has received from all sections of the cotton trade. The Committee has already achieved important results and this is due in a large measure to the serious way in which commercial men of standing have given their time and thought to the work of the Committee."

Continuing, Mr. Noyce emphasized the eminent and practical character of the Committee. The report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee had shown that it was a real live Committee with a real live Secretary and could be considered as an imperial asset of great value. This was largely due to the support it had received and was receiving from the commercial world all over India.

Dr. Coleman seconded this resolution, which was passed unanimously.

As president of the Board of Agriculture, I have much pleasure in laying it before you and I should like to add my personal appreciation of the work done particularly by the un-official members of the Committee.

WORK BEFORE COMMITTEE.

1. Turning to our Agenda, we have in the first place to appoint the Vice-President and Sub-Committees for the coming year.

2. In accordance with our proposals for the Regulation of Gins and Presses we have an important reference from the Government of India regarding the ensuring licensing clause and the matter has been very thoroughly gone into by our Local Sub-Committee who have submitted a report for our approval.

3. We then turn to certain details connected with the administration of the Cotton Transport Act on which our advice has been requested.

4. As usual at our cold weather meeting we have a considerable amount of urgent business to get through. We have further research schemes to consider as also certain details in connection with schemes already approved. We also have to pass our annual budget and appoint research students for the coming year.

We have made great progress in connection with our scheme for the technological research. We have to-day Mr. James Turner who was selected by our Home Sub-Committee and has been appointed as Director of our Technological Research Laboratory. Our experimental Spinning Plant building is practically complete and through the kindness of the Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute we have obtained the use of a temporary laboratory in the Institute until the permanent laboratory can be constructed. The equipment for the Experimental Spinning Plant is now arriving, and the plant is expected to be in full working order very early in March. Members of the Committee will have an opportunity for seeing the progress made at Matunga on Wednesday afternoon.

LABORATORY DIRECTOR.

In securing Mr. James Turner who has resigned the post of Professor of the College of Technology in the University of Manchester in order to take up the Directorship of our laboratory, we have been fortunate in securing a Scientist of repute whose work in the domain of textile physics both during the War under the Air Craft Research Board and subsequently at Manchester is well-known. Under his direction I am certain that our laboratory will fully justify our policy of making adequate provision for the branch of cotton research. It is unnecessary for me to go into the considerations which originally led us to that decision. Such work has already been extremely fruitful in America both in connection with the production of improved varieties of cotton and with the improvement of marketing. But we can claim that our Institute is unique and that in some respects it is ahead even of America. So far as I am aware it is the only Research Institute of the kind established *especially for assisting agricultural investigators to obtain accurate knowledge of the raw cottons which they are turning out*, and where the work will be directed especially to the improvement of the cotton rather than to the improvement of methods of spinning and manufacturing. In a sense this is perhaps a basic principle of the Committee's scheme for agricultural research which if I may be permitted to say so is a well-balanced one. In another respect the work is truly fundamental. Only those who have actually worked at the improvement of Indian cottons realise how very incomplete is our knowledge of the relative values from the spinner's standpoint.

You will observe that we propose to appoint a Standing Technological Sub-Committee to collaborate with Mr. James Turner and it is suggested that this Committee should meet quarterly.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE.

At your last meeting you discussed the question of the increased use of Indian cottons in Lancashire. At present Lancashire is taking far more Indian cotton than in the past and, what is more satisfactory, is taking a considerable quantity of the superior Indian cottons. The development of this trade seems to me to offer very considerable advantages to the cotton grower. The exporable surplus of he Indian *stapled* cottons is somewhere about a quarter of a million bales annually which is a small proportion of our total export, but agricultural officers who have attempted to introduce into general cultivation cottons of a superior staple have often experienced difficulty owing to the fact that no premium for stapled cotton in India has not at all times been satisfactory. A definite export demand would stabilize margins for superior cottons and would thus greatly encourage their production. We know both from the standpoint of the Indian spinner and from that of the grower that it is essential that a much larger proportion of the cotton produced in India should be of at least 7/8th of an inch in staple, in other words of a type which will be very well paid for by the world's markets. I need not lay stress on the general shortage of such cotton in the world at the present moment but I am convinced that if India is to increase its cotton production a considerable proportion of the increase should consist of relatively long stapled cottons.

In developing the export trade you will have the hearty support of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. We are now working out details as to how they can best assist us, particularly in connection with the sample cubes of the best Indian cottons which you have decided to send to England. It is of no small importance that spinners abroad should have every opportunity of ascertaining what the best Indian cottons are like. Here especially as the discussion at your last meeting shows that there was reason to fear that much mixed cotton is being exported which cannot but militate against a demand for India stapled cottons in Europe.

IMPROVEMENT IN PICKING.

In connection with the question of the cleaner picking of cotton we have some valuable information furnished by the Agricultural Department of Madras and in connection with the publication of cotton prices in up-country markets the Secretary will place before you in due course the opinions expressed at the Board of Agriculture. We have also before us the Committee's reports showing the improvements effected in Madras—in the Cambodia cotton tract by the introduction of the Madras Pest Act, and also improvements affected both in yield and quality by these means. It is a matter of regret that it is not possible, as was originally intended, for members of the Committee to have an opportunity of seeing the Committee's exhibits for the Empire Exhibition. The stall and everything pertaining to the exhibit has been made in India and the exhibit was practically complete prior to despatch. It was not however possible to delay shipment.

As this is the last occasion on which I shall preside at the meeting of the Central Cotton Committee you will doubtless expect from me some reference to work which the Committee has accomplished. You have recently received our Annual Report a perusal of which shows that in the 2½ years of our existence we have achieved no small success. For something less than two years we worked as an Advisory Committee to the Government of India, and I think the best appreciation of our usefulness is to be found in the fact that the Government of India and the Indian Legislature have incorporated the Committee permanently by a special Act, and have provided us with funds of our own for the carrying out of our programme for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing by means of the Cotton Cess. The Committee is now a unique organisation representative of all sections of the cotton industry in India, growers, ginners, merchants and spinners and it is working with funds of its own.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Our recommendations in regard to the Cotton Transport Act have been given effect to by Legislation by the Government of India and the Bombay Government has already put the Act into force. Those regarding cotton marketing are also likely to receive legislative sanction in the near future. We have every reason to believe that the same is true of our recommendations to the Government of India in regard to the Regulation of Gins and Presses. With the passing of these Acts the work of the Committee will enter into a new and more constructive phase. We shall be able to proceed with further constructive measures in the direction of obtaining for the grower the real value of his produce. You are also aware that the Government of India has provisionally accepted the proposals we put forward to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil into India and we may expect the necessary notification at a comparatively early date.

I have already referred to the importance which I attach to the Committee's research programme, and to the strong position in which we are placed through being in possession of the finance necessary to insure the carrying out of that programme.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

INVITATION TO COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS.

The following is the copy of a circular letter which has been addressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the members of the Council of State:—

Dear Sir.—As you are probably aware the Swarajya Party has laid before the country a proposal formulating the National Demand to be presented on behalf of India to the British Government. A meeting of the elected members of all the Legislatures in India will be held in the Committee room of the Assembly Chamber on Sunday the 3rd February 1924 at 2 p.m. to consider and finally adopt the same demand. Your are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

I enclose a printed form or a letter addressed to me in which the Draft National Demand as provisionally settled at Lucknow is reproduced. The idea is that this Demand should go from the elected members of all the Legislatures in the country in such form and manner as may be determined upon at the Delhi meeting. I need hardly point out that the adoption of this Demand by gentlemen not belonging to the Swarajya Party will in no way identify them with the programme or the policy of the Party. The Demand is intended to proceed from the whole of Nationalist India embracing all shades of political opinion as represented by the elected members of the Legislatures. After it is presented each party will of course be free to take such action thereon as it may be advised either singly or jointly with other parties. The discussion on the Demand will therefore be confined to the merits without reference to any particular policy or programme.

Should you find it convenient to note your suggestions on the accompanying form or otherwise I shall feel obliged if you will kindly send them to me to enable me to tabulate them with other suggestions which may be received.

Hoping you will make it convenient to attend the meeting.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU.

We are requested to add that the members of the Council of State will kindly treat this as an invitation to them personally to attend the said meeting in case they have not received one by post owing to some mistake in the address or other accident.—Ed. "B.C."

TARIFF BOARD CONCLUDES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Tariff Board concluded public enquiry on Monday with the further examination of Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of Railway who was heard partly in camera on the question of the desirability of establishing locomotive industry in India and the practical basis for starting it. The Board will proceed to Calcutta during this week and finish their report, which it is expected, will be ready by the end of February.—(A. P.)

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SIR S. OLIVIER.

INDIA'S NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

From the day in 1882 when Sir Sydney left Oxford with a brilliant record as a student of economics, down to the present day, his whole official career, whether as clerk in the Colonial Office, official in the Colonies, Secretary to Royal Commissions, or Governor of Jamaica, has been spent in solving the problems that arise in purely agricultural communities.

It is not too much to say that the policies which have changed the West Indies in the course of the last twenty years from derelict communities of unemployed labourers to prospering communities of peasant proprietors have been almost entirely due to Sir Sydney Olivier's inspiration, and carried out under his control. It would be the worst quibbling to point out that there are differences between the West Indies and England, and that the methods that have succeeded in the one place will not necessarily succeed in the other. That is obvious. The real point to be considered is that the problem in each case is that of a landless peasantry in an unused land.

All these things require a man of powerful mind, of trained administrative capacity and of financial ability, and in Sir Sydney Olivier, the Government have acquired the man for the task of Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that a man's success in life will often depend as much upon his manner as upon his abilities, and there we touch upon the weak spot in our subject's character. He is wanting in tact, he is liable to ride roughshod over opposition, and he makes no attempt to conciliate his foes. The British agriculturist will complain of his apparent aloofness—not recognising it as a mere form of shyness that a lifelong struggle has not sufficed to shake off. Above all, in public life and public offices he will not be popular, for he does not suffer fools gladly, he looks to a man to be efficient in his job, whatever it may be, and he will give no places to poor relations or disappointed political candidates.

A FABIAN MUSKETEER.

His attitude towards democracy, too, will probably arouse opposition. In his younger days he spent Sunday after Sunday with George Bernard Shaw and Sydney Webb—the Three Musketeers of Fabianism, as G. B. S. has dubbed them—in going round the working men's clubs in London preaching Socialism. The result of his experience was to make him almost despair of the working man, and to produce in him the conviction that the working man requiries to have a lot done to him before he will be capable of doing much for himself. But after all, it was the same Sydney Olivier who made such an impression upon the people of Jamaica that when their island was devastated by earthquake and their capital destroyed by fire, they petitioned the Government, with one voice—bishop and bar-tender, planter and banker united for once—to send him out to them as their Governor. And what happened in Jamaica may possibly happen in England when his honesty of character and purposes come to be recognised—but I am afraid he will have to live a very long time for that.

STRIKINGLY HANDSOME.

Personally, Sir Sydney Olivier is a magnificent figure of a man, tall, broad and strikingly handsome. His affectation is to dress invariably in fawn and shades of brown—probably because they suit him as nothing else would. He is a man one would instinctively turn to look after in the street. His tastes are catholic, and it is at least questionable whether he does not regret that literature is with him a hobby and not his life-purpose. He is a frequent contributor on literary matters to the Reviews, but his most widely known publications are his essay on the "Moral Basis of Socialism" in the Fabian Essays, and his great little book on "White capital and colored Labor".

While the main purpose and pursuits of his life are deeply serious, it would be strong to say that he is without a sense of humor, though his humor is not of the easily quotable type. In fact, in nearly twenty years' acquaintance, there is only one *bon mot* of his that I can call to mind at the moment, and with it I will conclude this article. Going into an important private library one day, Sir Sydney was confronted by an enormous boa constrictor—stuffed, of course—which the owner had just received as a present from abroad. Sir Sydney looked at the creature, and then turned without a trace of smile to his host. "Specimen of the bookworm, I presume?" said he.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S TBIBUTE.

Just one other story, which is as much a tribute to Joseph Chamberlain as it is to Sir Sydney Olivier. Mr. Chamberlain was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1895 to 1903. In 1899 Olivier was appointed Colonial Secretary for Jamaica, and a gentleman who was urging the claims of someone else for the post said to Chamberlain: "But you can't appoint this man Olivier, he is a Socialist." "I do not care about his politics; what I want is the best man for the job, and Olivier is the man," was Chamberlain's reply.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

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SIR C. SETALVAD'S NOMINATION.

"We have no doubt that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who has been nominated by Government to the Legislative Assembly will be one of the most useful members of that body. But we should have preferred his declining the offer to its acceptance. Had it not been for the fact that he stood for election to the Assembly and was defected in the contest, no objection could be taken to his acceptance of the offer. But having stood for election and been rejected by the electorate, through whatever causes, by a substantial majority of votes he would have best consulted his own prestige as well as the prestige of the party to which he belongs in declining the offer with thanks. It is for this reason that we cordially approve of Sir Surendranath's refusal to be nominated to the Assembly, even though he had stood for election to the Bengal Council and not the Assembly. The Government of India are making their selections with more discrimination than they showed last time and their offers to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Surendranath Bannerjea and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad show that they are not particularly anxious to get men who would always vote with them. Of these Sir Tej and Sir Surendranath have refused the offer, but Sir Sivaswamy and Sir Chimanlal have accepted it. Sir Sivaswamy contributed very largely to the achievements of the outgoing Assembly and was the only member in that body who was recognised as an authority on matters relating to the army. His presence in the new Assembly will ensure that vital Indian interests in regard to the army particularly will not be relegated to the background."—The "Leader."

THE STATE OF CUTCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Tairsee, that "enfant terrible" of the Bhatia community, having fought the Vishnava Maharajas, is now carrying on a crusade against the malpractices that are alleged to be going on in Cutch and in connection with which the names of certain state officials are freely and openly mentioned. What he says of Cutch is not untrue of other Indian. States, as such allegations have also been made publicly.

This raises the question and that I believe is the issue whether Indian States have right to the person of their subjects, same as was shamefacedly claimed in the name of religion by Vishnav Maharajas over "Tan, man and dhan" of their votaries.

The British Government which in spite of opposition put down Sati and passed the Age of Consent Bill owe a duty of subjects of their "friends and allies, the Indian States" to see that practices which sap the very foundations of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of Right and Wrong and of Honour are not trampled under foot by Rajas and Maharajas because they have the fortune and chance of being born Rajas and Maharajas. Will Lord Reading read a sermon to his friends and allies and tell them, in terms not to be misunderstood, that the policy of non-intervention stops at a certain stage and when that is reached, the British Government will see that this thing stops. Let us hope that the Viceroy will act Bentinck and assert himself.—Yours, etc.

"STATE SUBJECT."

B. N. RY. INDIAN LABOUR UNION.

The B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union has done immense service to the Railway Company, while at the same time educating its members on the importance of constitutional agitation. It will not be out of place to record the prudence and foresight of Sir George Godfrey, Agent, B. N. Railway, who with his usual business acumen, has come to relise that it is useless to ignore the wails of Labour, if not its inherent strength, as the industrial and active partner in the concern. He recognised the Union at a time when a sympathetic strike with the E. I. Ry. was ready to follow suit on the B. N. Ry.

But this Recognition has not yet fetched all that is desired. Getting officials to recognise the rights of Labour has perhaps been more arduous and difficult than incalcating constitutional principles among variety of labourers. There are, however, many responsible as well as minor officials who still look upon the Union with an eye of hostility. They still seem to cherist the old notions of prestige. Somt have gone to the extent of victimising the active members of the Union. The Union has been greatly engrossed in fighting against this hostility.

Yet the message of unity and the value of constitutional representation has been carried from corner to corner. Lasting results have still to be attained. The leaders and workers of the Union have been rendering valuable service both to the cause and the Company. The awakening of Labour is visible everywhere.

Some of the leaders are good personalities. three of these union leaders have succeeded in entering the Legislative Councils. Messrs. N. C. Sen, President, and Muhammed Daud, Vice President, have found their way into the Bengal Council and Mr. T. Chedilal, Vice President, has entered the Central Province Council. Mr. Muhammed Daud is a nominated member to represent labour.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

DR. S. P. AGASKER'S ADDRESS ON PLANT SOCIOLOGY.

The following is the summary of the address on the study of Vegetation of Plant Sociology read at the Indian Science Congress at Bangalore, by Dr. S. P. Agasker. By the Study of vegetation is meant the study of plant communities as distinguished from the study of the individual species composing them. The principal countries where synechiological research is at present being actively pursued are the United States of America, Swetzerland, the Scandinavian countries, France, England and Germany. As we are only beginning to study the plant sociology we have not made use of the refined analytical methods recently developed in Europe. The president then deals with the methods and study of plant ecology Dr. Agarkar closes his address by an exhortation to Indian workers to take up the study of plant communities this study he said, is very useful for the management of our forest resources, as well as for the successful growing of agrisultural crops.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Summary of the proceeding containing the important papers.

The second day's meeting of the Section opened with a paper by Mr. T. F. Main on "The Future of Cotton growing in Sind" Mr. Main summarised the history of previous efforts of cotton improvement and showed how production of long staple cotton has been a success on a limited scale, but that commercial development had been impossible through lack of perennial irrigation. This defect the Sukkur Barrage canal scheme would now remove enabling an addition of some 750,000 to one million acres to the area for growing long staple cotton in India. He emphasied the necessity for adequate experimential work and showed that the results already obtained had been encouraging.

Mr. B.P. Richards read a paper on the "control of cotton pests in Northtrn India" where in he showed that the effective control of insect pests of cotton, at a moderate estimate, would add at least one-third to the cotton area. It was shown that the most important pests of cotton in Northern India are the Spotted Boll worm and Pink Boll Worm, the latter being most deadly. A description of the life history of these pests was given indicating the points at which control methods might prove success ful. In a subsequent discussion reference was made to the Spotted Boll Worn in Western India, to the methods of control of Pink Boll Worm now in force in Egypt and to the success of the Madras Pest Act in reducing the damaged caused by the Pink Boll Worm to the Cambodia cotton crop in that Presidency. of papers on subjects. Mr. Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert in his paper on "the Economic Aspect of Cattle Breeding in India" emphasised the limitations which the present inefficient cattle population imposed on agricultural improvement and on the great need for the enhanced supply of milk and dairy products. He showed the necessity of a dual purpose animal which would be really worth proper feeding and care. Mr. Warth in his paper on "Animal Nutrition" explained the work now in progress and emphasised the importance of knowledge of the nutritive values of Indian food-stuffs and the requirements of our indigenous breeds. He explained the necessity for the determination of the digestibility of these food-stuffs and for the determination of maintenance rations. Dr. Lander in a paper on the same subject emphasised the importance of the biological aspect of these investigations.

A paper by Mr. Howard described further results obtained by a new method of lucerne cultivation with some further observations on the practicability of making good lucerne hay. Mr. Thadani in his paper on "Cotton growing in the U.S.A." described his impressions of conditions in the American cotton growing belt and the methods now being adopted there for the improvement of marketing and for the production of cottons of superior staple on a community basis. In his paper on "Estate farming in the Punjab" Mr. Roberts explained the value of the special grants in the Lower Bari Doab canal Colony which are being formed in modern estate lines to the general agricultural development of the province, particularly in regard to demonstration, organisation and marketing and pure seed supply.

Mr. Ramaswami Sivan read his paper on "Tube Sedimentation method of mechanical analysis of soils".

THE MICROFAUNA AND FLORA OF ACTIVATED SLUDGE.

Activated sludge process of sewage draining has been adopted all over Europe in some parts of India.

Experiments have been carried out with the activated sludge installation at the Indian Institute of Science to determine the effect of varying air-supply upon the micro-faunae and flora of the sludge. It has been shown that excessive development of insect larvae, of and of filamentous bacterial forms which are the immediate cause of "bulking" of the sludge are all due to insufficient air-supply. Sludge containing such forms of life is of little use as a fertiliser. If the fertiliser side of the question, which is of the greatest importance for Indiaf should be satisfactorily dealt with.

The conditions have been studied for obtaining high concentrations of nitrate by oxidising solution of ammonium salts of gradually increasing strength by aerating with a suitably selected activated sludge. Preliminary experiments in large test tubes resulted in the attainment of a concentration of 150 parts per million of nitric nitrogen.

FERMENTATION OF CELLULOSE WITH THERMOPHYLIC BACTERIA.

The Department of Agriculture in Bengal and Madras, have been trying their level best to eradicate the increasing pest and nuisance caused by the water hyecinth and the Lantana Camara. Fermentation experiments have shown an industrial importance as the most useful products are the combustible gases.

BIO-CHEMISTRY OF FALLEN LEAVES.

A detailed investigation of this subject is being made with the object of the more scientific use of leaves and other waste cellulose material as manure. Very interesting results have been obtained by aerating the mixture of finely powdered leaves and activated sludge suspended in water. A rapid reaction takes place with the production of a dark coloured solution containing large quantities of 'humin'.

A bio-chemical investigation of the action of certain low forms of vegetable life on textile fabrics and cotton goods the results obtained in an inveseigation carried out at the School of Technology, Manchester, England show that an infinitesimal quantity of food material, suitable to the requirements of micro-fungi is naturally present to some extent in all raw cottons and if these are exposed to a moist warm condition for a prolonged period of time micro-fungi make their appearence.

Experiments were carried out with five different samples of fabric. Mildew appeared in all the fabrics with the exception of one uniformly scoured sample, after exposure to a moist warm condition for over 30 days at 22.2. C. It was found also that the growth of mildew is approximately proportional to the quantity of foodstuffs present in the fabrics. Experiments were made to investigate the effect of sizing the yarns with the different kind of starches. It was observed that "Tuber starches" were more susceptible to the action of micro organism than "Cereal starches".

SYMBIOSIS OF SEEDS AND BACTERIA.

The last Science Congress has found that the bacteria associated with the seed are not essential to its germination, but there is evidence to show that the bacteria are helpful to growth.

The nutritive value, of the extractives to plans and micro-organisms is at present under investigation. The function of the bacteria seems to vary according to the requirements of different kinds of seeds.

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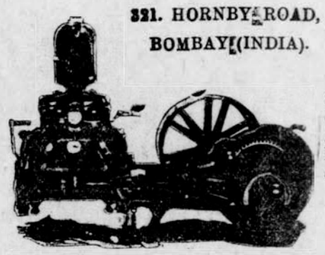

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